

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1979

Established 1887

## Yamani Ties Oil To West's Stand On Palestinians

After the uneasy compromise between moderate and hard-line oil producers at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva last week, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, flew to London in his private jet. Seated next to him was Newsweek's Arnold de Borchgrave. In their conversation during the 70-minute flight, Mr. Yamani for the first time linked cooperation on the oil front to a solution to the Palestinian problem.

By Arnold de Borchgrave  
Borchgrave: Isn't OPEC basically split between two schools of thought about the Western world—one that doesn't really care whether it plunges the world into a recession, or even a depression, as it feels that this would hasten some form of world socialism and redistribution of wealth, and the

President Carter says OPEC raises make a recession in the United States probable. Page 3.

her school that feels it would only be cutting its own throat if it allows prices to go much higher?

Yamani: Not really. Or perhaps you should say that the first school is divided. With the exception of Libya, the radical group realizes full well that this would be a very dangerous situation for all concerned. Even the former Algerian leadership and Iraq once felt this way. They don't like the others who are pushing for higher prices—Venezuela and Libya, for example—feel they are entitled to them because of what's happening to the price of the Western imports that are essential to their development.

The daily world shortfall is about 2 million barrels. Assuming Western consumers cut back by that much, what is to prevent one of the big producers from throttling back yet again and causing more chaos?

A. The shortfall is now 800,000 barrels a day, not 2 million or even 1 million. If you cut back consumption by 800,000 barrels a day, there would be enough to replenish inventories for the coming winter. If the Saudis cut back by 1 million barrels a day, there will be no shortage. Only one country can do what you are suggesting—Kuwait. They are now producing at 2.2 million barrels a day and want to go down to 1.6 million. This is the ideal rate for them because of their associated gas requirements, their desalination and other industrial plants. Anything below 1.6 million a day is bad for them and anything above that becomes surplus. So be on the safe side, the West must cut back by 2 million. And then there will be no question of any shortage. And if all of the 24 industrialized countries (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) can reduce consumption by 4 million barrels a day in 1980, I'll bet that the price will drop—unless, of course, we have more trouble in the Middle East. The Communists are very strong in the oil fields there and pose a serious threat.

Libya has threatened to cut off U.S. oil shipments if Washington lifts an embargo on transport planes that was imposed because of Moammar Gaddafi's destabilization operations in other countries. Libya has threatened similar action if the U.S. recognizes the new Libyan government; and now Iraq says it will embargo oil to Canada if the new government there moves its embassy from Tel Aviv to Damascus.

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## Despite the Fuel Crisis

## Germans Hit the Road at High Speed

By John Vinocur

ANN, July 1 (NYT) — Viewed in West Germany, all those oil-fueled exporting countries, and all that Tokyo sumo-eaters are the rest of the world's industry. The West Germans say what they want to do about it.

citizens may wait in line for fuel and the Danes will have to up driving one day a week in summer, but in West Germany potential aspect of the postwar self-image has been preserved. For the time being the 2 million of superhighways will win the last round in the industrial world without speed limit. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on prime-time television last night said to say so after a day of high-pitched concern that could result just the opposite. "Limits are complete," he said, "and a headline in the circulating national tabloid, worry was that West German-

ny's friends in Tokyo would badger the government into believing the excessive use and requiring the 23 million drivers here to slow down and save fuel.

The auto industry warned that its sales and product quality could be damaged by speed limits; politicians talked of infringements on personal freedom; magazines made the debate their cover articles; a television commentator described the issue as "the German trauma."

There does not seem to be much worry about paying more for gas that already costs more than \$5 a gallon and is plentiful, because oil companies, settling their bills in devalued dollars, are willing to pay premium prices on the Rotterdam spot market. But millions of people would be outraged by speed limits and when the national elections are held next year, might not forget who instituted them.

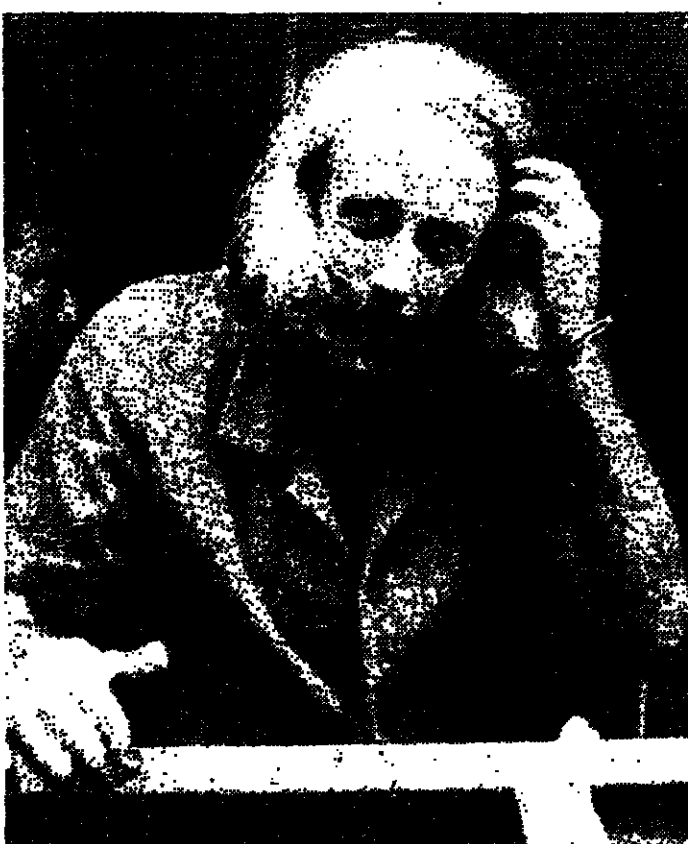
Why the issue is such a passionate one involves a microscopic examination of West German society.

## Dead in Russia For SALT Talks

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd arrived in the Soviet Union today to discuss the problems in SALT-2 treaty ratification of the SALT-2 treaty with Krenin officials.

Before the West Virginia Democrat landed in Leningrad, Pravda assailed the Senate Republican leader. Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, accusing him of trying to give the Soviet Union an ultimatum that it must accept amendments to the arms limitation agreement.

Sen. Byrd, who will spend two days burning Leningrad before coming to Moscow, was expected to tell the Russians they must reconcile themselves to the necessity of Senate approval of the treaty.



U.S. businessman William Niehaus pulls back long hair as he speaks after rescue from guerrillas who abducted him in 1976.

## Held by Venezuelan Rebels

## U.S. Executive Rescued 3 Years After Abduction

From Agency Dispatches

CARACAS, July 1 — William Niehaus, a U.S. glass company executive held captive for more than three years by Venezuelan guerrillas, was rescued unharmed yesterday after a gunbattle that erupted when police stumbled onto a guerrilla hideout near the southeastern city of Ciudad Bolivar.

Mr. Niehaus, 48, arrived home in Ohio today to a tearful welcome at Toledo airport from his wife and three children. Emaciated and with long gray hair, he flew on a jet provided by Owens-Illinois Inc., whose Venezuelan operations he managed until he was kidnapped from his Caracas home on Feb. 17, 1976.

The reappearance of Mr.

After the shootout, police said, a man called out from the building in Spanish. "Please don't shoot. I'm Niehaus." Mr. Niehaus was found handcuffed inside the shack.

During the last three years, Venezuelans and foreigners alike had speculated as to Mr. Niehaus's whereabouts. Many here believed that he was dead. His wife, Donna, and their three sons returned to the United States after months of waiting and after attempts to negotiate his release failed.

In 1976 a band of masked guerrillas dressed in fatigues entered the Niehaus home in an upper-class Caracas suburb, dragged Mr. Niehaus and carried him away. The group responsible for the kidnapping identified itself as the Argentinian-Gabaldon Revolutionary Command, one of a handful of extreme-left groups still operating here. The name was that of a Venezuelan guerrilla killed in an encounter with the army in the 1960s.

Owens-Illinois and the Venezuelan government sought for months to negotiate the executive's release. As ransom, the guerrillas demanded \$3.5 million in cash, bonuses for workers at Owens-Illinois plants here, distribution of food to thousands of poor families, and publication of a revolutionary manifesto in foreign newspapers.

The government broke off talks in 1976 after Owens-Illinois agreed to pay for publication of the guerrilla manifesto in The New York Times, Le Monde of Paris and the Times of London. The administration of President Carlos Andres Perez said that the anti-government material in the advertisement offended national dignity. It said that it would seek the American's release but refused to give in to the ransom demands.

The Perez administration ordered expropriation of Owens-Illinois assets in Venezuela because of its alleged interference in Venezuelan affairs, but the expropriation has never been carried out.

In Toledo, Mr. Niehaus said that he lost 44 pounds in captivity. Tears came to his eyes several times as he described his ordeal at a brief news conference. He said that he was not tortured, but was chained every night by his captors. "There were times when I gave up hope," he said.

He estimated that he was moved at least 10 times. He spent much of the time in the jungle, covered only by a plastic sheet strung among the trees. His last home was a small shack with walls of mud, a zinc roof and no windows.

"From the first day of the kidnapping until the last, they said that I would never be shot, never be killed, they would always release me alive. Why, I don't know, except they said they were not assassins," Mr. Niehaus recounted. He was freed in time for his 25th wedding anniversary on July 17.

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## 3-Way Talks Proposed

## Carter, Park Ask N. Korea To Meet on Reunification

By Edward Walsh

SEOUL, July 1 (WP) — The United States and South Korea formally proposed today that North Korea join them in negotiations aimed at an eventual reunification of the Korean people.

President Carter and President Park Chung Hee of South Korea made the proposal in a joint communique at the end of Mr. Carter's state visit here.

"In view of the importance of this issue for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region and as a testament to the personal commitment of the two presidents to seek honorable means to promote dialogue and reduce tension, President Park and President Carter have decided jointly to propose the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of the South and North of Korea and the United States to seek means to promote dialogue and reduce tensions in the area," the communique said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that the United States had no assurance that North Korea would accept the proposal and that the negotiations would involve a long, hard road in any case.

"I do not know what position they [the North Koreans] will take," Mr. Vance said. "I hope they take it seriously; there have been some indications that they might, but I don't want to predict that they will."

Concession by Seoul

The proposal represents a concession by South Korea, which in the past has been cool to the idea of tripartite negotiations, preferring bilateral talks between itself and North Korea. However, Mr. Vance insisted that there was no connection between South Korea's concession and President Carter's pending decision on whether to resume his

plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

Asserting that Mr. Carter had not made up his mind on the withdrawal, Mr. Vance said: "President Carter will make his decision based on the facts, on his discussions with President Park and on consultations back in the United States with his military advisers and the Congress." South Korean officials are extremely nervous about any move by the United States that

might be interpreted as a lessening of its military commitments in the region.

Mr. Vance said that North Korea was notified this morning of the proposal for negotiations and that a more specific message would follow from him and Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin of South Korea. In addition, he said, the Soviet Union and China, North Korea's main patrons, were notified of the initiative and will be asked to use their

influence to persuade North Korea to accept it.

The joint declaration did not suggest a time or place for the talks or specific topics to be negotiated. Mr. Vance suggested that the three sides might at first deal with such matters as allowing personal contacts between residents of the two Korean states as well as economic exchanges.

"The purpose would be to dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Dissidents in Seoul Praise U.S. Plea on Human Rights

By William Chapman

SEOUL, July 1 (WP) — President Carter, after applying new pressure on the South Korean government for human rights reforms, was praised today by the country's dissident religious leaders.

The United States presented a list of 100 political prisoners whom it would like released from South Korean jails, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said. And President Carter reportedly told religious leaders that he had urged President Park Chung Hee to lift the emergency measures by which the Seoul government has limited dissent and civil liberties in recent years.

"I believe President Carter has established a breakthrough on human rights problems in Korea," said the Rev. Kim Kwan Suk, secretary-general of the Korean National Council of Churches.

His enthusiastic comments represented a triumph here on the human rights issue for Mr. Carter. Four days ago, Rev. Kim had deplored what he called an absence of

commitment by the Carter administration to human rights in South Korea.

Rev. Kim and three other dissident religious leaders were among a dozen church officials who met with Mr. Carter this morning. Rev. Kim later said that the comments that Mr. Carter made on human rights in Mr. Park's presence last night "were more than we had expected."

Mr. Carter, in a toast at a formal state dinner at Mr. Park's official residence, challenged the Seoul government to make as much progress in human rights as it has in the economic field in recent years.

According to one of the dissident ministers present at this morning's meeting, Mr. Carter told the group that he had requested Mr. Park privately to lift his government's emergency measures, which include a decree prohibiting any criticism of the government outside the National Assembly. Dissidents claim that 340 persons are in jail on charges of violating that decree.

Rev. Kim, the chief spokesman for South Korea's religious dissidents, said that Mr. Carter seemed to know a lot about human rights problems here and that Mr. Carter had said that he "prays for those in difficulties" in South Korea.

Hosts Surprised

Mr. Carter's comments in his toast last night came as a surprise. The Seoul government had expected him to make only a general comment about the broad field of human rights without any direct reference to South Korea.

Asked to comment on Mr. Carter's remarks, South Korean officials responded mildly. "We fully share the view that human rights should be protected," they said today in a prepared statement. "However, it must also be acknowledged that the approaches can differ. Various factors come into play, such as differences in the political climate, national security needs, and sociocultural traditions."

The statement emphasized the Seoul government's familiar theme that the country is in danger of an attack from North Korea and that common defense is the first priority. The government insists that dissent in South Korea might encourage the North Koreans to attack.

Mr. Carter restated his challenge to South Korea in milder form in the joint communique issued today as the state visit ended.

"President Carter expressed the hope that the process of political growth in the Republic of Korea would continue commensurate with the economic and social growth of the [South] Korean nation," the communique said. "In this connection, President Park explained his view on this matter together with the current unique circumstances confronting the Republic of Korea."

Carter Meets Park For

Later today, Mr. Carter also discussed human rights with the major political dissident, Kim Young Sam, the recently elected political opposition leader and a strident critic of the Park government.

As he left the meeting at the National Assembly, Mr. Carter said of the conversation: "We had a very frank discussion on the issue of unification and the need for mutual defense to continue. We discussed the human rights question in all of its aspects. It was a very fruitful, very good discussion."

Mr. Kim said that the talk was significant and successful. He said that he had discussed with Mr. Carter the matter of former President Yun Po Sun and Kim Dae Jung, a former presidential candidate, who have been under house arrest.

The opposition leader said that he had told President Carter that "there is no need for continuing the repressive [emergency] measures in Korea."

## Vietnam, China Invited

## Waldheim Calls Meeting on Refugees

GENEVA, July 1 (NYT) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced yesterday that he was inviting about 60 governments to meet here July 20 and 21 at the ministerial level to deal the "humanitarian aspects" of the Indo-Chinese refugee problem.

Mr. Waldheim said at a news conference that the invitations were being sent to the countries "directly affected" by the refugee flight and to "prospective donor" nations.

The secretary-general said the donor states would be expected to announce the financial contributions they were prepared to make for assistance to the refugees and the "increased numbers" of refugees they would accept for final resettlement.

Mr. Waldheim confirmed that Vietnam was being invited as a country "directly concerned." China, as a member of the executive committee of the United Nations high commission for refugees, was also being invited, he said.

The secretary-general emphasized that the conference was to deal exclusively with human problems and expressed hope that the delegates would avoid "political confrontation." Mr. Waldheim said that although about 10,000 of the homeless are being moved to places of permanent resettlement each month, about 300,000 refugees still

await permanent asylum. This number will increase, he continued, if refugees continue to come out of Indochina at the present rate.

A Response From China

SHANGHAI, July 1 (WP) — China's public health minister has told U.S. officials that Peking is giving "active and urgent consideration" to a processing center inside China for refugees from Vietnam.

U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr., who met twice here with Public Health Minister Jiang Yizhen, said

Friday this appeared to be the most positive Chinese response so far to the idea of refugee aid.

The center in southern China, which has been proposed by the United Nations, would help temporarily absorb the massive flow of boat-borne refugees and give them convenient access to Chinese-speaking health and relief officials, since most of the refugees are ethnic Chinese.

Mr. Califano and other U.S. officials have emphasized in talks with the Chinese that international funds, including U.S. aid, would pay for the processing center.

## 5 Asian Nations Declare Ban on Refugees

By Henry Karn

KUTA, Indonesia, July 1 (NYT) — In a significant hardening of their attitude on Indochinese refugees, five Southeast Asian countries announced yesterday that they would not accept new arrivals, and castigated Vietnam for the exodus.

The countries — Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore — also said that they had the right to return all refugees to their countries of origin, including those being held in transit camps. Close to 300,000 refugees are camped in the five countries, and officials here said that they would be sent back to their homelands unless they were accepted for resettlement in the West within a reasonable time.

For the first time, the non-Communist countries of the region formally condemned Vietnam as the cause of instability in the area.

They issued a long communique in which Hanoi was castigated for its invasion of Cambodia and for its responsibility "for the unending exodus of illegal immigrants."

The transit camps are supported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, whose agency feeds and cares for the refugees on condition that they will not be repatriated against their will. The position announced after a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) appears to put the five countries in contradiction with this position.

The hardening of attitude came as a disappointment to U.S. officials gathered here to await the arrival of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. They had hoped that President Carter's announcement on Thursday of a doubling of the quota for refugee admissions to the

United States would lead the five countries to adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

The ministers had deplored Vietnam's actions in earlier meetings, but had refrained from naming the Hanoi authorities. Yesterday's communique naming Vietnam came principally at the urging of Foreign Minister Srinanatham Rajaratnam of Singapore. But at a news conference after the meeting, Mr. Rajaratnam pronounced himself dissatisfied with the statement for not going far enough.

The ministers' statement stopped short of demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Cambodia, but it did call on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from the Thai-Cambodian frontier. In strong terms, the ministers expressed support for the right of Cambodians to "lead their national existence free from interference by Vietnam."

مكتبة الأصل



News Analysis

Tokyo Fuel Accord Reflects Diminishing Nationalism

By Flora Lewis

TOKYO (NYT) — Once again, the major industrial trading nations have met to face a crisis and have agreed on a joint strategy.

Each country defended its interests in what all have conceded is a global crisis. But despite reports of triumph by some and of generosity by others, the underlying recognition by the trading world that there is an inescapable need to cooperate was confirmed.

Special Gravity

One after another, leaders of the seven countries called this the most "historic" of their economic summit meetings.

It was not just rhetoric. It reflected not only a sense of special gravity about their yearly efforts to prevent divisions among them but also a growing recognition that no country can prosper on its own.

These economic summit meetings began in 1975 at Rambouillet, near Paris, as an emergency effort to deal with the economic upheaval of what is now called the "first oil crisis." They have continued because it has become clearer every

year that strictly national measures will not meet modern economic challenges.

The issue this time was energy — in effect, the increase in competition for oil. Despite intricate and at times vehement arguments on how to deal with the issue, agreement was reached by general acceptance of two points: that the oil shortage is permanent, regardless of the effect rising prices have on demand, and that energy is the key to every

other economic problem, including inflation, economic expansion, unemployment, trade and currency values.

The final declaration at Tokyo said, "Energy shortages and high oil prices have caused a real transfer of incomes."

One by one, the heads of government explained that this would require changing the habits of their societies, redirecting investment and enduring the pain of transition to a new kind of economy. Otherwise, they said, there would be more inflation, more unemployment, lower living standards and possibly severe economic depression for all.

No Promises

There is no guarantee, as was pointed out by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and other officials, that the agreement to restrict world demand for oil will bring everybody adequate supplies. But there is a common perception that continuing the recent scramble for supplies will drive prices up and hurt everyone, even the strongest.

Both the communiqué and several government heads, notably President Carter, deplored what they called the unwarranted price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last week. But the leaders agreed that the only proper response was to limit demand in a reasonably fair way among consumers for the short term and to develop new sources of energy to reduce dependence on oil in the longer term.

Even with the price increase, there is more competition to buy oil now at \$18 to \$20 a barrel than there was when it was a couple of dollars a barrel.

In a way, although nobody wants to pronounce the dread words, the Tokyo agreement to halt that competition and not to increase the demand for OPEC oil through 1985 amounts to a consumer's cartel.

The producers are expected to be more pleased than angered, however, because they, too, believe oil should be used up gradually if their market is not to collapse in a worldwide economic recession.

Carb on Prices

The main purpose of the Tokyo agreement, Mr. Schlesinger said, was to "inhibit the capacity of OPEC to raise prices" in the years ahead by holding down the growth of demand.

But greater energy supplies are the basic requirement for economic growth, fairly full employment, rising or at least sustained living standards, and the reasonably balanced international exchange of goods and money that has promoted prosperity since World War II. And so, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain pointed out, energy has become the kingpin of political stability.

Before this summit meeting, virtually all the other countries thought the United States did not recognize the permanent reality of the oil problem and accused it of soaking up their life blood.

Mr. Carter and his aides convinced the other leaders that this was not true and that he was now prepared to lead the United States in an effective program to conserve oil and develop other energy sources. It is still hard for the Europeans to understand why the American public doubts the reality of global shortages, but they accepted the American pledge of restraint and gave similar specific commitments themselves.

All but West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt seemed happy that they had agreed on what were considered equitable sacrifices. The Germans said, more or less privately, that their acceptance of a national import quota had been reluctant.

They had hoped that as Britain's oil imports declined because of its increasing North Sea oil production, the Common Market could import more.

EEC Unity

U.S. officials were agreeably surprised, they said, at the special cohesion of the four European Community members, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy. Their solidarity made the bargaining with Canada, Japan and the United States more difficult, but that, too, was a reflection of the increasing recognition that economic problems require international solutions.

Mrs. Thatcher pointed out that their success in dealing with post-war reconstruction and growth in the third quarter of the 20th century had forced them to confront new problems of shortages in the fourth quarter.

The Tokyo agreement will not fill gas tanks tomorrow, as American officials noted, but it reduces the risk of everyone's running dry in the years it will take to wean the world from its consuming oil habit.

—TERENCE SMITH

...but U.S. Still Sets the Tone, Agenda at Summits

TOKYO (NYT) — When the presidents and prime ministers of the world's leading industrial democracies sat down to begin their deliberations in the ornate Akasaka Palace last week, Masayoshi Ohira of Japan took a minute or two to welcome his colleagues and then asked who would like to speak first.

Several seconds of silence followed as the six men and one woman glanced at each other and shuffled their papers. Then Jimmy Carter began, "I'd like to start off and give our view of the problems that confront us."

The fact that the American president broke the momentary silence and that the first order of business was the American appraisal of the world economic situation reflected a simple reality that profoundly influences the outcomes of economic conclaves such as the one convened last week. The United States still sets the tone and agenda for these exclusive gatherings, and the American president, notwithstanding his domestic political problems, is still the dominant voice.

In fact, given his embattled situation at home, the irony is that Mr. Carter probably has more influence, authority and clout at an international economic conference than at a meeting of the frequently rebellious Democratic National Committee. That is not to say,

however, that Mr. Carter's colleagues at these conferences do not feel free to argue, criticize or upstage him from time to time. They are all strong-willed, successful politicians.

The backgrounds, experiences and different styles of the seven leaders, including the three new faces at this conference, offer a study in contrasts. And the personal chemistry among them, which often emerged in small ways, clearly affected the outcome.

The two senior figures in the club, in terms of time in office, are French President Valéry Giscard

d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, both of whom have been in their present positions since May, 1974, and both of whom served as finance ministers before that.

Mr. Schmidt, according to people who attended the sessions, played his familiar role of the economics professor, painstakingly explaining the economic rationale behind recent developments and implying, in the process, that Germany had put its economic house in order more effectively than the other participating nations.

Giscard Was Cool

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reportedly remained, as usual, cool and aloof. In a Newsweek interview on the eve of the conference, he sharply criticized the United States and, by implication, Mr. Carter, for failing to begin reducing oil consumption.

But participants report that he softened his tone during the actual talks and avoided any clash with Mr. Carter. When the French president agreed to back off from insisting on U.S. compliance with the six-year freeze on oil import levels that he and the other European Common Market leaders had adopted the week before in Strasbourg, France, this became a key element in the carefully constructed compromise on oil conservation that finally emerged.

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian prime minister, a wary, skilful, pragmatic negotiator, was forced into a secondary role by political difficulties at home.

Of the three new faces — Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Joe Clark of Canada and Mr. Ohira — Mrs. Thatcher made the strongest presentation, participants reported. She argued strongly against government intervention in the marketplace and stressed her nation's need to curtail inflation. "She was forceful and articulate and not in the least intimidated by the company she was in," a U.S. official said.

Her presence tended to underscore the increasingly conservative bent among the seven. In the discussions, the emphasis was heavily on the virtues of the free market versus excessive government intervention, although all the participants acknowledged the need for government controls on oil imports.

Stiffness Subsides

The group became progressively more relaxed during its 14 hours together, including meals, but there was little outright humor in the formal sessions. Noting this, one participant lamented the absence of former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, who enlivened previous economic conferences with sharp and frequently sarcastic wit.

Outside the regular sessions, Mr. Carter met separately with Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Clark, meeting them for the first time in their new roles.

Although Mr. Carter's domestic political troubles were apparent to all six leaders, the president reportedly made little mention of them during the sessions. "They all have their own problems at home," one American said. "If anything, they were probably sympathetic."

The gasoline lines and continuing trucker demonstrations at home were clearly on Mr. Carter's mind, however. On the opening day of the conference it was announced that he would skip a planned vacation stopover in Hawaii to return directly to Washington. Among other considerations, it would have been dubious politics for Mr. Carter to spend the July 4 holiday loitering under the palm trees while thousands of mainland Americans could not find enough gasoline to drive anywhere for the holiday.

In the end, it seemed clear that Mr. Carter's political infirmities at home had not hampered his style at the Tokyo conference or reduced his role in the discussions. The net result was what the United States delegation said it had hoped for from the outset, a coordinated approach among the seven to limit oil imports and a forceful expression of concern about the plight of the Indo-Chinese refugees from the Vietnamese.

—TERENCE SMITH

Yamani Links Oil to Palestinian Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Jerusalem. In the light of all these uncertainties, why shouldn't the consumers form their own cartel?

A. The Western world cannot afford to embark on something that is bound to fail. You cannot risk the loss of credibility that such a failure would entail. If there's a shortage and someone offers you oil at, say, \$25, will you say, "No, I'll only pay \$14?" I doubt it. Besides, a cartel wouldn't help you. The sharing plan worked out by IEA [International Energy Agency]

is quite sufficient. . . . Those who talk up a consumers' cartel are being emotional. Be realistic. Don't start something you won't be able to finish.

Q. To what degree do you feel that the failure to achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement contributes to our oil difficulties?

A. For the time being, no immediate impact. But be very careful. Make no mistake about this, because there is a very real and very serious threat. We know from the Iranian crisis that the sudden absence of 3 million barrels a day from world markets, even at a time of surplus and extra capacity from Saudi Arabia, created panic. You can safely assume that now that we've lost that cushion, and if something happens in the area that causes a further drop of 3 million barrels a day, as it will may, the price will quickly shoot up to \$50 a barrel. Most of the Western world's plants would then have to close and it would be worse than the 1929 depression.

Q. What could that "something" be?

A. Look at what happened [last Wednesday] when the Israelis shot

down five Syrian planes over Lebanon. This sort of thing can escalate rapidly. The Israelis are looking for pretexts to avoid facing the inevitability of a Palestinian homeland and withdrawal from the West Bank. The Palestinians are growing ever more desperate and I wouldn't be surprised if one day they sank one or two supertankers in the Strait of Hormuz to force the world to do something about their plight and Israel's obstinacy. This would block the channel through which pass 19 million to 20 million barrels a day — 9 million from Saudi Arabia, 3 million from Iran, 3 million from the United Arab Emirates, 2 million from Kuwait and 2 million from Iraq. This would make the present crisis seem like child's play.

Either the U.S. can compel Israel to implement UN Resolution 242 and withdraw to the pre-June, 1967, borders, or it can't. If it can't, then you must be prepared to face the consequences.

Q. In other words, you're saying that if we had such an overall settlement, we would be much better off, wouldn't we?

A. That's precisely what I'm saying. But I don't think you can expect the Arabs to cooperate unless there are positive political incentives. And if the Arabs see that the U.S. is either unwilling or unable to compel Israel to withdraw from territories that are destined to become the Palestinian homeland, they can only assume that the U.S. is, therefore, willing to countenance continued Israeli occupation.

Q. What, specifically, do you feel the U.S. should be doing to conserve energy?

A. Short-term, we're talking about gasoline. To this day there are still many Americans who would think nothing of jumping into a big gas guzzler on a whim — or because they're unhappy and want to drive around for an hour or two, just to get away from the house to think things over. Most American cities are a blaze of lights at night. Empty buildings are illuminated. In the summer, offices and homes are too cold, and in the winter, too hot. All these profligate habits have to stop. It's all too ridiculous for words. Long-term, you must invest in order to utilize your coal reserves and expand nuclear power. Don't let yourselves be deflected by the Three Mile Island accident. Scientific studies show that you get far more radiation from burning coal than from nuclear power. There should also be mandatory insulation for new houses and a new gas-mileage target.

Q. You said a few days ago that if the U.S. is serious about eliminating waste, Saudi Arabia would be ready to pump more. Then Crown Prince Faisal said that wasn't the case. Where do we stand on this issue?

A. I was asked about a report in the Middle East Economic Survey [June 18] which said Saudi Arabia seems to be holding back any final decision on a production increment until the OPEC meeting in Geneva, but it is understood to be poised to authorize up to 1 million barrels a day extra (as it did in the first quarter) over and above its 8.5-million-barrel-a-day ceiling on a temporary basis starting July 1, in an effort to calm the market. I did not confirm this but merely speculated on how various levels of production increases might affect the market.

Q. Well, are you going to increase?

A. (Enigmatic smile.)

Q. Why the mystery?

A. It's not something Saudi Arabia can decide before we know how serious you're going to be about, one, cutting back and, two, a comprehensive, overall solution for the Middle East crisis, which must, first and foremost, mean a solution for the increasingly desperate Palestinian people.

Q. But don't you have mind-boggling reserves that keep growing as new discoveries are made?

A. About 200 billion barrels in proven reserves and another 100 billion in probable reserves. We have also just made a very exciting and very new find. But these are finite resources and no one has a right to buy oil in order to waste it.

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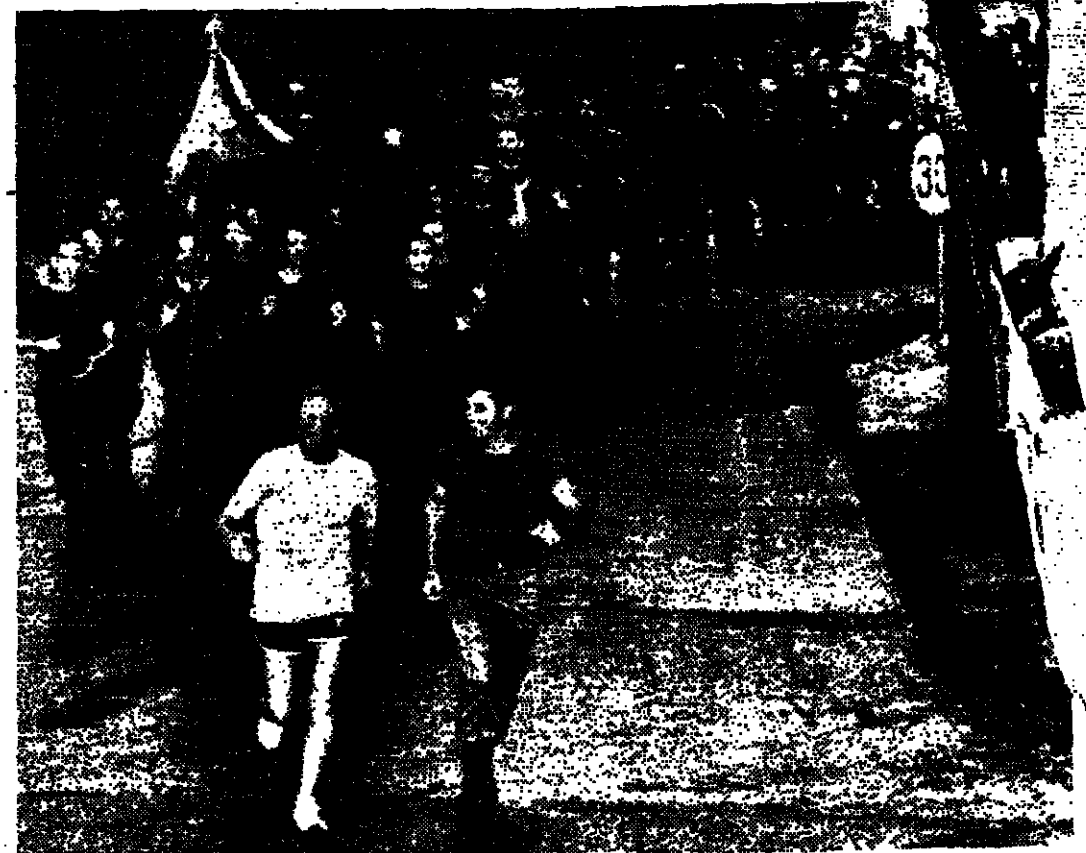
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WEATHER

ALGARVE	26	Clear	MADRID	25	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	Sunny
ANKARA	20	Cloudy	MONTREAL	22	Overcast
ATHENS	20	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	Clear	MUNICH	15	Overcast
BELGRADE	24	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	Overcast
BELIN	15	Overcast	NICE	27	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	Overcast	OSLO	14	Shower
BUCHAREST	26	Cloudy	PARIS	15	Overcast
BUDAPEST	22	Clear	PRAGUE	20	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	Clear	ROME	27	Hot
COPENHAGEN	15	Shower	SOFA	24	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	28	Clear	STOCKHOLM	14	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	Overcast	TEHRAN	31	Clear
EDINBURGH	15	Overcast	TEL AVIV	29	Clear
FLORENCE	26	Hot	TOKYO	27	Shower
FRANKFURT	17	Cloudy	TURIN	21	Clear
GENEVA	14	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	Overcast
HELSINKI	16	Rain	WASHINGTON	17	Cloudy
HONGKONG	27	Clear	ZURICH	24	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	27	Clear			
LONDON	22	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	14	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Europe of 2000 GMT; others of 1200 GMT.)



President Carter and Brig. Gen. Daniel Butler lead troops on a three-mile run in South Korea

Breakfasts at Camp in S. Korea

President Takes a 3-Mile Run With GIs

By Terence Smith

CAMP CASEY, South Korea, July 1 (NYT) — President Carter, an 11-year Navy veteran, got a taste of Army life yesterday at this sprawling infantry base 25 miles south of the demilitarized zone separating North and South Korea.

Rising at 5 a.m. after arriving from Tokyo Friday at the end of the seven-nation economic summit meeting, the president took a three-mile run with a company of soldiers, shared a breakfast of eggs, bacon, hashed brown potatoes and grits with a group of enlisted men and was given a briefing on North Korean deployment just above the demilitarized zone.

A heavy gray mist clung to the green hills surrounding the base and intermittently heavy rain showers turned the dirt streets to mud.

At the morning formation in front of the headquarters of the 2d Infantry Division, the smoke from a 21-gun salute hung in the mist a few feet above the ground.

The rain did nothing to dampen the spirits of the men of the 122d Signal Battalion who ran with their commander-in-chief yesterday. They chanted as they ran: "Raise your eyes and what do you see? Mr. President running with me."

Brezinski Runs Too

Mr. Carter, 54, dressed in blue shorts and a gray T-shirt, had no trouble keeping up with the troops over the three-mile course, which they covered in about 30 minutes. But some members of his staff who ran with him, including Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, barely managed to bring up the rear.

After changing into a business suit, Mr. Carter spoke briefly to the men and women of the battalion. "I'm very proud of you, both as your commander-in-chief and as your president."

"I know all of you miss your families," he said. "But I can assure you that those of you who serve here are never forgotten by those at home."

Referring to the unit's motto,

"Fit to Fight," the president said: "I have no doubt you are fit to fight. But we will avoid combat by maintaining our strength."

"God bless every one of you, and thanks from the bottom of my heart."

The president then walked to the battalion mess hall down a road lined with troops in fatigues and caps, shaking hands and waving as he went.

On his arrival Friday at Kimpoo International Airport in Seoul, Mr. Carter shook hands with President Park Chung Hee, who had not been scheduled to meet him until yesterday, and reviewed an honor guard lining a red carpet. The leaders were mobbed by photographers, and Secret Service agents had to clear a path for them.

Defense Route

Mr. Carter then flew by Marine helicopter to Camp Casey, where U.S. troops are stationed along a route that North Korean troops might take if they invaded the South.

The president, who was accom-

panied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Mr. Brzezinski, greeted soldiers outside the commanding officer's bungalow.

A central question in Mr. Carter's talks with Mr. Park is the future of the U.S. troops who are still stationed here and at other bases below the demilitarized zone. Fulfilling a campaign promise, Mr. Carter decided shortly after taking office to withdraw all ground troops over a five-year period. He suspended the withdrawal in April, 1978, however, in the face of stiff congressional opposition.

Earlier this year, in light of intelligence reports indicating a significant buildup of North Korean forces above the demilitarized zone, the White House announced that the withdrawal order would be held in abeyance. South Korean officials have said that they hope that Mr. Carter will formally abandon the withdrawal policy during his visit, but White House officials have indicated that this is unlikely.

Mr. Carter returns to Washington tonight.

Carter, Park Ask N. Korea To Meet on Reunification

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. military commitment to South Korea, particularly in light of the story his aides floated June 20 apparently convinced him that it was not worth the political risk. By Wednesday he could say, "I do not have the impression that the government is going to propose speed limits at present."

In response to this buildup, the official said, the United States urged South Korea to strengthen its ground forces.

visit to Seoul was to reaffirm U.S. military commitment to South Korea, particularly in light of the story his aides floated June 20 apparently convinced him that it was not worth the political risk. By Wednesday he could say, "I do not have the impression that the government is going to propose speed limits at present."

According to a senior U.S. official, recent intelligence reports show North Korea to have twice the number of tanks and artillery as South Korea and large enough stockpiles of ammunition "to sustain an attack [on South Korea] for a considerable time — at least a number of weeks."

In response to this buildup, the official said, the United States urged South Korea to strengthen its ground forces.

W. Germans Hit the Road at High Speed

(Continued from Page 1)

the organization, more than double that of Britain, which has about the same population. The defenders of high-speed driving have insisted that the rate is lower on the autobahns than on lesser roads here with speed limits.

Although no direct connection between accidents and high speed is suggested, Kurt Nitsch, president of the German Child Protection Agency, says drivers have developed "an elbowing mentality," and Wolfgang Wuthe, spokesman for the German Automobile Club, concedes that "years of begging the German driver to change his habits, to consider fellow drivers as partners, not competitors, on the road, has not made any appreciable change in his aggressive ways."

Car-rental agencies say they occasionally have complaints from foreign tourists about highway speeds and driving habits. "An American gentleman picked up a car at Frankfurt airport once," recalled Sigur Uberholz of Hertz Rent-a-Car, "took it out on the autobahn, left on the next exit and brought the car right back. He was pale and ordered a taxi. All he said was, 'Too damn fast!'"

Curiously, in the discussion of speed, the safety issue was barely mentioned. It began with an official leak to newspapers that action on the issue could no longer be excluded. The leak was accompanied by figures showing there would be a 0.5 percent savings on fuel if an 81-mile-an-hour limit was imposed, 1.8 percent if the limit was 75 and 5 percent if it was brought down to 62.

The effect was violent. The Minister of the Economy, Otto von Lambsdorff, a member of the Free Democratic Party, the Social Democrats' partner in the governing coalition, was quoted as saying, "If chaos and nagging worries are only the beginning."

Dr. Ray Billington, a historian and senior research associate at the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif., says, "We have reached the limits of the past type of life that we've been able to enjoy in this

now," he said, "the German auto industry was the locomotive for all our industry. If this locomotive is derailed because of speed limits, then there could be unthinkable damage for the German economy."

If Mr. Schmidt had intended to offer speed limits at the Tokyo summit as a sign of West German willingness to limit energy consumption, or to make a similar proposal in a state of the union speech here this week, the reaction to the story his aides floated June 20 apparently convinced him that it was not worth the political risk. By Wednesday he could say, "I do not have the impression that the government is going to propose speed limits at present."

With their own anxieties, their feelings of ineptitude, of weakness, their own limits. Such people, he says, are prone to violence.

More than that, Dr. Lazarus says, many ways when we talk about the American way, we are talking about freedom, about more choices, about freedom of choice. In this way, the American way becomes linked to the view of the country and its future."

Further, Dr. Lazarus suggests that the widespread popular unwillingness to believe that there is an energy crisis — that it is all a pricing conspiracy by the oil companies — is essentially a denial reaction. "It's the only way we can handle this kind of dramatic reversal," he says.

If ordinary Americans are readying with their emotions and have not yet had time to sort out their thoughts, some historians, sociologists, economists and energy experts are beginning to do so. Among such people questions about the society's future are being raised.

There is widespread agreement among those interviewed in recent days on two points: that the energy squeeze will exert a major, perhaps dominant, influence in the next 10 to 20 years and that this summer's chaos and nagging worries are only the beginning.

With a gas 15 to 20 percent the mean dramatic, outlook, says Mitchell, a historian at the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif., says, "We have reached the limits of the past type of life that we've been able to enjoy in this

country," Dr. Billington has concluded that the 1970s are a watershed decade, the decade that future historians will judge to be the one in which values stemming from the American frontier began yielding to European ones.

American society as it has been known may be in the late afternoon of its life, he says, and one of the major political consequences may be increasing government control over everyday life as resources steadily dwindle.

"It may be a very long twilight of course," he said. "There's a lot to be said for a permanent adjustment in mentality, and I'm a little going to take years or decades or even a century of agony to adjust it."

everyone believes a rule it out.

With a gas 15 to 20 percent the mean dramatic, outlook, says Mitchell, a historian at the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif., says, "We have reached the limits of the past type of life that we've been able to enjoy in this

The catch, Mr. Mitchell believes, is that instability in the Middle East could drastically upset the energy situation.

Over all, Mr. Mitchell says, "This is as serious as World War. We rolled up our sleeves and won that in four years. This going to take 15, and I don't think Saudi Arabia, or one of the others, will last that long."

مكة: من الأصل



## Because of Higher Crude Oil Prices Set by OPEC

## Carter Says Recession Chance Increases

HOULU, July 1 (UPI) — President Jimmy Carter said today that a recession is much more likely because of the price increase by the OPEC cartel, and that it would be "roughly zero growth" next year.

The OPEC decision will cut the nation's oil supply by 25 percent, Mr. Carter said. "We figure by the end of this year, the OPEC price will be 2 or 2.5 percent in the inflation rate."

He said the situation "may cost \$800,000 jobs."

The president made the assessment aboard Air Force One on his flight home from South Korea, the last stop of his eight-day Asian tour.

The administration official who made the growth rate forecast said that there may be a "negative growth rate" for the remaining quarters of this year. Two negative quarters by definition constitute a recession.

Mr. Carter said that the United States and all the advanced countries will suffer economically as a result of the 60-percent cumulative increase in OPEC prices in the last six months.

He said that the administration Carter said that he is still opposed to mandatory wage-price controls.

An administration official said

is preparing a new standby gasoline rationing plan with the aid of key members of Congress. The House overwhelmingly defeated a standby rationing plan he proposed earlier this year.

Mr. Carter admitted that he was less optimistic about the overall economy, while an official estimated that the nation's bill for imported oil next year will be \$70 billion. Asked what could be done about the increase in oil prices, Mr. Carter said, "I'd rather not speculate about that."

Despite the predictions, Mr.

that Mr. Carter is not contemplating a tax cut at this time to stimulate the economy, but "I can't say we will never do that."

Mr. Carter discussed that with the help of House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., he is creating two bipartisan task forces — one on energy and the other on inflation — which will include members of the Senate and House and the administration. Their goal is to encourage closer cooperation from Congress on those problems.

The president said that as soon

as Congress returns from its Fourth of July recess, he expects to meet with the leaders on ways to expedite action on the windfall oil profits tax, the energy trust fund and synthetic fuels legislation.

Mr. Carter said that he met with Rep. O'Neill and Sen. Byrd before departing on his trip to discuss organizing the task forces, and told them to provide the names of Democrats and Republicans who would serve on the panels.

The president said that the first order of business would be to devise an acceptable standby gas rationing plan.

## Energy Squeeze Predicted

## Shortfall Revealed in Soviet Oil Output

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT) — While the leaders of the capitalist industrial nations struggled in Tokyo with their energy problems last week, the leaders of 10 Communist countries were gathering in Moscow to struggle with theirs.

Comecon, the Soviet-led Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, ended a three-day meeting celebrating its 30th anniversary Friday. During the session it was revealed that the Soviet Union, the group's principal supplier of oil, was falling short of its planned production for the second straight year.

Pravda revealed that the shortfall was 3 million metric tons, or 435,000 barrels, in the first five months of this year, although oil production was scheduled to increase by 21 million metric tons to 593 million metric tons by December.

Two weeks ago, a decree of the party's Central Committee ordered the oil industry to make up lost production by the end of this year to relieve an energy squeeze that has slowed economic growth for two years.

## More Gas

Soviet oil production was 3 million metric tons short of its target last year also, causing greater use of natural gas, more of which is being produced this year than was planned, according to Pravda. Continuing problems with discovery and production of oil under Siberia's difficult conditions make it unlikely that Soviet oil production will reach the goal set for it in 1980, which is 620 to 640 million metric tons a year or 12.4 to 12.8 million barrels a day.

Partly because of this and partly because of reports about oil shortages in the United States, there are rumors in Moscow that the price of gasoline will double. The last increase was by 100 percent on March 1, 1978, and it now costs the equivalent of 83 cents to \$1.10 a gallon.

A commentary by Tass noted that the prices of gold, furs, cosmetics, caviar and alcoholic beverages had risen but said nothing about gasoline, which may mean that the rumors are wrong.

## Walkie-Talkie In Haig Attack Bought May 14

BRUSSELS, July 1 (AP) — The walkie-talkie believed used in last Monday's attempted assassination of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. was bought in Antwerp May 14 by a man falsely identifying himself as Jorgen Lesley of Brussels, according to investigators.

The information has led officials to believe that the attack on Gen. Haig, who retired Friday as the supreme commander of the Atlantic alliance, was planned well in advance.

While Gen. Haig was driven to work near Casteau in southern Belgium a remote-control land mine was detonated under a small bridge just after his limousine had crossed.

The blast damaged the rear of Gen. Haig's car, and three guards in a second vehicle were slightly injured. Police found wires running from the bridge to a command detonator 173 meters away. Next to the detonator they found the walkie-talkie and a construction worker's helmet.

To date, three groups have claimed responsibility for the attack.

## 78 Million in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan, July 1 (AP) — Pakistan's population is estimated at 77.8 million and it will double in 23 years with an estimated 3-percent annual increase, officials said yesterday.



SEA PRIZE — A great white shark, 13 1/2 feet long, is hoisted onto a truck Friday in Center Moriches, N.Y. The shark was harpooned about 15 miles off the coast and took about 15 hours to be controlled and towed back to shore.

## U.S. Heating Oil Supply Adequate, Congress Told

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP) — Deputy Energy Secretary John O'Leary Friday gave Congress "total assurance" that the nation's supplies of heating oil will be adequate next winter.

"Our dedication to this proposition, that people are not going to freeze in their homes," Mr. O'Leary said at a House hearing, "is such that if we need it, we will take steps that could force disruption in the supply of gasoline and other oil products."

Because of recent data suggesting that refiners increased production of all oil products in mid-June, Mr. O'Leary predicted that the government would not have to order cutbacks in production of gasoline to assure adequate heating oil supplies. But he said "we would have no reluctance...to order (production) shifts" if that appears necessary later this summer.

The Energy Department reported Friday that U.S. refiners operated at 87 percent of capacity last week, up from 84 percent earlier this month.

Mr. O'Leary called the increase

"quite good news," but added the caveat that one week's data might be misleading.

Mr. O'Leary and an aide, Jim Peterson, said reports published Friday were wrong in suggesting that crude oil production from U.S. wells dropped this spring.

They said that report was based on preliminary data which they consider wrong. Mr. O'Leary then produced a blackboard-size chart indicating that domestic crude production is running at about the same level as in 1978.

That answer prompted a new round of questions, pressed most strenuously by Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y. If domestic crude production is not down, Rep. Ottinger asked, and crude oil imports are up from 1978 levels, why is the oil industry delivering less gasoline to its customers?

Mr. O'Leary said, as the major oil firms have been saying, that gasoline production is below last year's levels because last year the industry had a larger reserve of crude oil to draw from during the summer months.

## Billion-Dollar Proposal

## U.S. Considers Funding Latin Energy Exploration

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT) — The Carter administration is weighing a proposal to establish a billion-dollar regional development fund to encourage energy exploration in Latin America, government officials said yesterday.

The fund, which is being promoted by the Inter-American Development Bank — the largest and oldest of the regional development banks — would provide guarantees for bank loans and would insure investors that develop or explore for oil, gas, and mineral resources in Latin countries.

Bank officials believe that U.S. interest in the project and other efforts to develop energy resources outside of the Gulf has been intensified by the 24 percent oil price increase imposed last Thursday by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

According to development bank officials, Japan, Switzerland, Finland, the Netherlands, and other bank members have privately indicated support for the concept, but they are awaiting a final U.S. decision on whether to contribute to the fund.

## Decision Soon

At the bank's annual meeting in Jamaica last month, Anthony Solomon, Treasury Department undersecretary for monetary affairs, told Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the development bank and former finance minister of Mexico, that the administration was considering the project and would decide on participation soon.

"We think the concept makes a lot of sense, and we've been studying it sympathetically, with an eye to resolving some of the problems we see," said one Treasury official.

Among the nations that would be eligible for fund-insured or guaranteed projects is Venezuela, a member of OPEC that increased its oil prices last February by more than \$2 a barrel, or about 14 percent. Although Venezuela is currently the world's sixth largest oil exporter, proven oil reserves are expected to last about 20 years. Venezuela must find new oilfields if it is to remain a major exporter.

Several Latin American nations, including Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Jamaica have expressed enthusiasm about the concept. While these countries have been eager to encourage energy exploration within their boundaries, many have resisted projects funded or guaranteed solely by U.S. companies or the U.S. government. Generally, outside of Venezuela, South Ameri-

can oil finds and production have been modest.

Bank officials have asked the United States, traditionally the bank's largest contributor, to make an initial contribution of \$375 million for insurance and \$175 million in guarantee authority. The so-called Inter-American Energy and Minerals Fund would not come into existence unless three other nations were willing to contribute a total of \$550 million for insurance and guarantee operations.

Treasury Department officials are known to be concerned about the suggested high level of U.S. participation in the fund, which would be higher than U.S. presence in any other multilateral organization.

Congress recently approved a resolution that directed the United States to contribute no more than 25 percent of the funds for any multilateral institution.

## Considerable Clarification

In addition, one Treasury Department official said that the proposal required considerable clarification. The U.S. has been asked to put up 50 percent of the capital, one official said, but there is no discussion in the proposal about how, for example, voting rights would be allocated.

The World Bank recently floated a proposal to establish a revolving fund to finance oil exploration outside the Gulf area, but the idea failed to win the Carter administration's support. The Inter-American Development Bank's proposal, however, is given a better chance of success, according to government officials, because it is smaller scale and targeted to a specific region.

## Carstens Inaugurated W. German President

BONN, July 1 (UPI) — Carl Carstens, a Christian Democrat whose candidacy had been criticized because of his Nazi past, today was inaugurated to a five-year term as West Germany's fifth president. The former speaker of Parliament said the country has not abandoned its goal of German unification, although it is a long way off.

"We all are agreed this goal is inseparable from a European peace settlement, and everyone knows we have a long road to travel for that," he said. "In the meantime, we must live with the division and attempt to alleviate its effects as much as we can." Mr. Carstens called close cooperation with the United States an essential part of West German policy.

## Russia Sharply Increases Range of Consumer Costs

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT) — The Soviet government has ordered sharp price increases for a range of goods, from carpets to cars, with the apparent purpose of soaking up the excess savings of the minority Soviet consumers that can afford luxury goods.

The move, announced over the weekend, goes into effect tomorrow. But, like the order of March 1, 1978, that doubled the price of gasoline and tripled the price of coffee, new price increases will leave 95 percent of the population — perhaps 95 percent of the population — affected because they seldom are able to buy the products involved.

He increases, as set forth by the government, are: Carpets, rugs, and sheepskin coats are to go up 50 percent. These items have been in particularly short supply, because so many of them are imported, and it is a fortunate who can sport anything

better than rabbit fur for headwear during the Moscow winter.

Jewelry made of gold and silver is also to go up by 50 percent. These items are widely favored as a form of savings. Making them more expensive would tend to encourage people to spend money on other things, imported furniture, which comes mostly from Eastern Europe and is greatly preferred to the domestic product, is to go up by 30 percent. Food and drink in restaurants and cafes is to go up in the evenings by 25 percent to 45 percent.

Soviet-made automobiles are to go up by an average of 18 percent. That would raise the price of the Italian-designed Soviet compact, Zhiguli, to about 6,000 rubles, or about \$9,000 at the official exchange rate.

However, for the well-off minority eager to have a car, the main problem has never been the price but the long waiting period, which can be several years, and this is not likely to change. For the average Soviet family the price increase means little because a family's chances of owning a car in the foreseeable future are slight.

Some Western observers think this measure may have the additional purpose of earning more hard currency from the foreigners who live in Moscow and pass through as tourists. They must change their dollars, marks and yen into rubles for dining in the capital's better places. Prices in cafeterias and snack bars remain unchanged.

## Turkish Killings Laid to Terrorists

ISTANBUL, July 1 (AP) — Security authorities said yesterday that at least three persons were killed in weekend attacks suspected to have been carried out by leftist terrorists in scattered parts of violence-plagued Turkey.

In a gun and bomb attack last night at the Ankara headquarters of the right-wing National Movement Party, two persons were killed and 10 were wounded. And Bekir Sendilmen, a lawyer and district chief of the ultra-rightist National Action Party was shot when his car was intercepted here Friday by two gunmen.

## year Dispute over Drug Ends with FDA Ban

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT) — After seven years of scientific, legal and legal wrangling, the Food and Drug Administration finally banned the hormone DES (diethylstilbestrol), a useful in fattening cattle but cancer in humans.

Donald Kennedy, the commissioner of Food and Drugs, was in office to return to Stanford University in California, and he said that it is to all shipments of DES by 3 and all use of DES in cattle sheep by July 20.

The cattle industry had successfully off a ban by a compilation of legal actions that began in 1972. While industry men declined comment on Kennedy's action, in the past have said that the continued use of DES was important to hold increases in beef prices.

The first attempt to ban DES came early in 1972 partly as the result of a legal action instigated by the Health Research Group, a Washington lobbying group allied with Ralph Nader. The allegations of this and other organizations were that DES, a synthetic estrogen, has been known for many years to cause cancer. DES was widely prescribed to pregnant women in the 1940s and 1950s and was implicated in certain types of cancer and birth defects among the children born to the mothers who took it during their pregnancies.

Dr. Kennedy's action Friday stemmed from a ruling by an FDA administrative law judge last September 21. The judge upheld the agency's contention that since DES is in fact cause cancer in humans the law does not allow DES residues to be included in meat.

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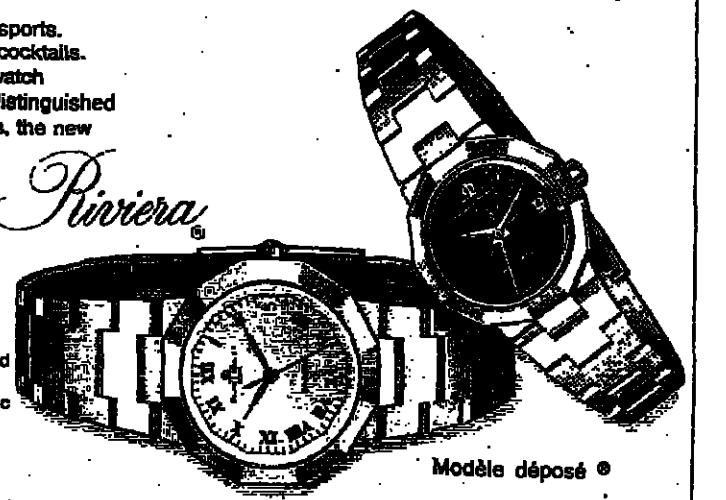


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British Unrest Continues

Strikes Abound as Thatcher Warns Unions

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON (WP) — Is today the one-day air traffic controllers' strike? No, that was last weekend. It kept millions of business travelers and vacationers from entering or leaving Britain.

Then is it the start of a series of national one-day strikes by more than 2 million engineering and electrical workers that threatens 650 manufacturing firms and the country's electrical power system? No, that is still a few weeks away, and would be avoided if the unions are given a better pay-rise offer.

What about the London subway strike? No, that one was avoided for now by a higher pay offer, although service is still disrupted almost every day by normal staff shortages and people who just stay home from work. Check the chalk board in the subway station to see if the trains are running on time today. The same goes for commuter trains.

Oh yes, of course, it is the strikes by the civil servants who, beginning while the Labor Party was still in control of the government earlier this year, have hit with selective strikes everything from the Post Office, airports and computers that run much of the government to naval bases and munitions factories that make the army's bullets, and pay increases of as much as 30 percent. So do the engineering and electrical workers who are threatening to cripple much of British industry.

Clearly salaries are low now in places like the profit-making Post Office. Europe's largest single commercial employer (although it is government-owned), where many workers still have a six-day week. The unions say that the low salaries, long weeks and overnight shifts are the reasons for the serious staff shortage, in a time of rising unemployment, and that the staff shortage in turn is the real cause of the rapid deterioration in mail and telephone services. Transportation union leaders say that these same problems are responsible for the staff shortages that have disrupted subway and train services.

The unions of lower-paid workers are unhappy that Mrs. Thatcher gave raises of 25 percent and more to the military, police, doctors and dentists of the National Health Service, and senior government officials right after becoming prime minister. Nor are they impressed by her tax system, in which upper-income families, including those of higher-paid workers, got the biggest

income-tax cuts, while everyone has to pay much higher sales taxes.

Leaders of the Trades Union Congress, Britain's more widely representative equivalent of the AFL-CIO, said all this last week at their first meeting with Mrs. Thatcher since she took office. They also complained that her planned cuts in government spending and the selling of some government-owned industries threatened to add significantly to Britain's already rising unemployment rate.

They told Mrs. Thatcher that they did not think her intended shift of the economy from heavy government involvement to greater private enterprise would work, or that her shift from income to sales taxes would eventually make everyone better off, as she says it will.

Mrs. Thatcher told them she agreed that increasing inflation (more than 10 percent now and expected to reach nearly 20 percent by year's end) and unemployment (heading toward 1.7 million next year out of a labor force of 27 million) were worrying problems. But she said that more jobs could be created and wages raised only if everyone worked harder to expand the economy. And high wage demands and settlements, she warned, could only lead to the loss of more jobs in an economy as static as Britain's is at the moment.

So the labor leaders decided to take the case to the public, as Mrs. Thatcher successfully did with hers during the election campaign. They said that they would mount their own national campaign to win public support for the government-run economy and expanding welfare state from which Mrs. Thatcher wants to move Britain away.

They say that they are not seeking nasty confrontation, although individual unions may strike for wages high enough to stay ahead of inflation. Mrs. Thatcher and her lieutenants have also said that they do not want a confrontation, and they have decided to wait several months before trying to legislate changes in British labor law that would curb some of the unions' powers.

200,000 Homeless Boys Living in Istanbul Streets

By Nicholas Gage

ISTANBUL (NYT) — Senol Sahin, 14 years old, has a thatch of blond hair, large, mournful hazel eyes and only one arm. The other was amputated when he was 6, after an accident that he says his stepfather caused in order to make him more effective as a beggar.

Senol is one of thousands of homeless "street boys," some as young as 8, who roam downtown Istanbul shining shoes, stealing auto parts, selling black market cigarettes, begging and working as prostitutes. At night they sleep in doorways, parks, or abandoned buildings, or in hollows in the city's ancient fortifications.

Huseyin Bilgin, who has been director of the police department's Children's Bureau since it was set up in 1961, estimates that there are 200,000 "children in need of protection" in Istanbul alone.

Periodically, the police sweep up boys off the street and take them to the bureau as vagrants, but they are turned out quickly because there are only 20 bunk beds. If a child's address can be found, he is sent home, usually to a poor area of eastern Turkey. If not, children up to 10 are placed in special schools.

"But if they are in the range of 12 to 18, we call them unplaceable," Mr. Bilgin said. "There is nowhere we can send them, especially if they've developed bad habits such as homosexuality, thievery and drinking."

Turkish film director Omer Kavur got to know dozens of homeless boys while preparing a movie about them. "They run away from home,

or their parents go to Germany to work and leave them behind, or simply throw them out," he said. "When they come to Istanbul, many are recruited by gangsters and trained to steal, or sell smuggled cigarettes. Some are sold to homosexuals for as little as five liras (11 cents)."

Ali Selik, a handsome, dark-eyed boy, sells cigarettes and sleeps in the large Taksim Park near the Hilton Hotel. On cold nights he huddles for warmth with other boys from his native city of Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey. Like Senol, he claims to be 14 but appears to be closer to 10. Although he has been sexually approached, Ali says that he has never been raped. "They don't dare bother us," he boasts, "because they know we're Kurds."

A dozen boys interviewed in the streets all said that they had been taken to the Children's Bureau at least once. Most claimed that they were beaten there — hit with sticks on the hands or the soles of the feet.

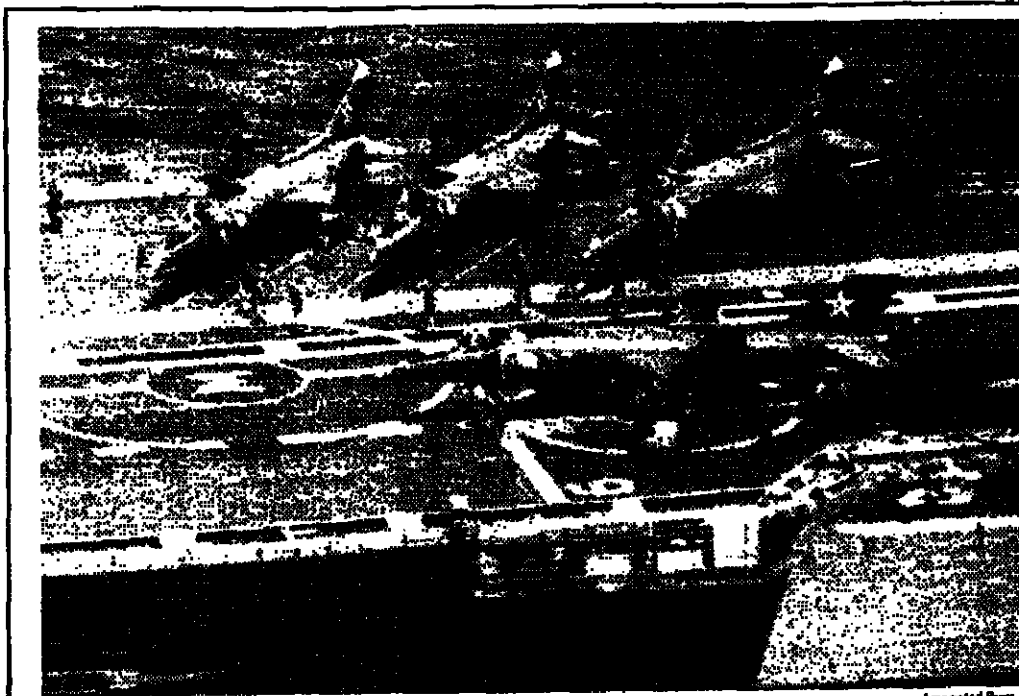
Mr. Bilgin admitted that the children were sometimes beaten. "We ask questions, the child gives us a false name and says he's from Izmir. We call Izmir and no one knows him. Then he tells another lie. Then we must beat him, and finally he begins to tell us the truth."

Mr. Bilgin believes that the only way to help the unplaceable boys and get them off the streets would be a private foundation that he hopes to set up with sympathetic psychologists, doctors and teachers.

Senol, who is called Kolsuz or "armless" by the other boys and comes from the Black Sea district, said that he lost his arm when his stepfather made him climb a utility pole without telling him the wire at the top was electrified. The boy grabbed the wire, fell, and his arm eventually became gangrenous and had to be amputated. Then asked what he thinks his stepfather's motive was, Senol whispered, "To make me a beggar."

Mr. Bilgin said that up to a few years ago, his bureau did find some cases of parents breaking children's limbs to enhance their value as beggars. "But we've made such a struggle against it that you don't see it often any more."

As a beggar, Senol became the chief support of his family, bringing home \$11 to \$13 a day. But he said, "It made me ashamed," so he ran away to Istanbul, where he soon discovered that there was no work for him other than begging.



SOVIET SEA POWER — The Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk, carrying vertical take-off and landing Yak-36 fighters, has reportedly entered the Sea of Japan. Photo by Kyodo news agency.

Assist Temperance Campaign

Soviet Ex-Drinkers' Clubs Battle Bottle

By Dan Fisher

TARTU, Soviet Union — Every man, according to a popular Soviet saying, is entitled to one tank-car of vodka in his life. Eino Kolga had had his by the time he was 29. "There were a lot of problems then," he mused in an interview here. "The future was like a fog."

Now Mr. Kolga's future is not quite so foggy, thanks to a novel — for the Soviet Union — organization for recovered alcoholics that was founded in this Estonian university town about 110 miles south of Tallinn. Mr. Kolga is a founding member of Tartu's Anti-Bacchus Club, a fraternity of former problem drinkers that takes its name from the ancient Greek god of wine and revelry.

An alcoholic writer came up with the name when he and 21 others formed the club 10 years ago. Anti-Bacchus swear off drinking "completely and forever" and try through a combination of personal example and "anti-alcohol propaganda" to help others "avoid the trap of alcohol," according to the club's bylaws.

Members are expected to help one another with personal problems and are forbidden to discuss the personal affairs of fellow Anti-Bacchus outside the club. They share experiences and attend social functions and informational meetings about the ravages of alcoholism. They campaigned successfully for the creation of a local night spot that serves only nonalcoholic beverages.

Temperance Societies

A Soviet writer has referred to the Tartu club and similar groups that have sprung up in other Soviet towns as "a human form of Alcoholics Anonymous." The attempt to differentiate the clubs from their Western counterparts appears to stem from the Kremlin's avowed atheism. While not a religious organization, AA, in its suggested program of recovery, does speak of God and of a "spiritual awakening."

In his emphasis on anti-alcohol propaganda, the Soviet clubs are more like the old American temperance societies, which advocated prohibition. AA, since its founding 44 years ago, has assiduously avoided involvement in the temperance movement.

"It is Russia's joy to drink; we cannot do without it," St. Vladimir, the first "Prince of All Russia," is supposed to have said a millennium ago. Communist ideology insists that the Bolshevik Revolution eliminated the social causes of alcoholism along with "class inequality." But alcoholism appears to be as serious a problem as ever.

Many officials are still reluctant to talk, but alcohol abuse is now discussed more openly than perhaps any other social evil. Alcohol is blamed for up to half the divorces in the Soviet Union. 90 percent of the absenteeism, two-thirds of the serious industrial and traffic accidents, and a large share of the sharply increasing number of juvenile crimes.

"The degradation of the alcoholic is the same everywhere," said Dr. Yuri Aaseo, head of the Tartu Psycho-Neurological Hospital. "America, the Soviet Union, Finland — it makes no difference." First the alcoholic loses his bonus for good

work, then he is disciplined on the job, he loses his family, he goes to jail.

Anti-alcoholism efforts in this country have produced a flood of mostly moralistic articles and television programs in the state-controlled media. Severe cases receive compulsory medical treatment which typically includes a "drying-out" period followed by hypnosis or chemical injections designed to make the patient violently ill at the mere thought of taking a drink.

Many alcoholics wind up like Karl Enengor, a member of the Amethyst Club in Riga. Alcoholism had pushed his marriage to the brink. At work he was so shaky that one day he spent half an hour trying to put a nut on a bolt. He was treated at a local clinic and vowed to change his ways, but when he was released he joined his old drinking pals to celebrate and he was right back on the alcoholic merry-go-round — until he found the Amethyst Club.

Alcoholism specialists here are looking more and more to clubs like Anti-Bacchus and Amethyst to pick up where the clinics leave off, since an alcoholic may be able to do for another what the doctors cannot.

Idea Catching On

Nobody knows for sure how many anti-alcohol clubs there are in the Soviet Union today, but clearly the idea is catching on. At least 10 have been mentioned in the Soviet press lately. Dr. Eduard Babayan, chief of the Soviet Health Ministry's Department for New Treatment Methods, estimated that they number more than 100. Impressed by the lower recidivism rates that they say are typical of club members, officials at the Health Ministry are drawing up recommendations for the establishment of a nationwide network of voluntary societies.

Only 17 percent of the Anti-Bacchus club's 74 members have started drinking again, according to Dr. Aaseo. Candidates for club membership are nominated by a doctor and voted in by the members. Usually, Mr. Kolga said, new members have already been sober for at least six months. Once accepted, the new member is on probation for a month.

"If a member breaks the club rules and starts drinking, the other members ostracize him as a person incapable of friendship and loyalty to his comrades," according to a recent report on the club.

Members elect a board of directors from among themselves, reserving one place for the city's chief anti-addiction specialist. His job, according to the bylaws, is to "direct the psycho-neurological work of the club." He has veto power over all decisions. "It's very important to have anti-alcohol specialists, so that the scientific level of the club's work is high enough," Dr. Babayan said.

For the time being, the biggest stumbling block for the clubs may be the law, deeply ingrained in this society that not to drink is a social insult. "My husband could go to church and none of his friends would think much about it," a Russian woman said. "But if he ever joined one of those clubs he couldn't show his face again."

"No one would try to persuade a

person who has just been cured of pneumonia to take a dip through a hole in the ice," a Soviet journalist said in an article on the Anti-Bacchus Club. "But many are ready to get a person started drinking again once he has quit. 'All right, so you quit. One little glass won't do you any harm.'"

It is clear that the clubs fill a need. Mr. Kolga received a letter recently from an alcoholic in the Estonian city of Kustanai, who wrote: "I envy you because you are together. I also was cured and wanted to start a new life. But I have absolutely nowhere to go. I feel completely alone."

Los Angeles Times

73 to Review Draft of Iran Constitution

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN — Iran's revolutionary regime yesterday announced details of a 73-member assembly of experts to review a new draft constitution to transform Iran into an Islamic republic. Some current or former officials who served after 1962 are barred from the assembly. The assembly, to be elected in the last week of this month, will discuss changes to the draft before submitting it to a national referendum expected to be held this autumn. The draft, published June 18, would set up a state based on Islamic principles and with executive power shared by a president and a prime minister.

Some liberal politicians had demanded a constitutional assembly of more than 400 persons, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, argued that this could cause dangerous delays.

Members of the 73-person assembly will be elected from among candidates who must believe in the Islamic republican order of Iran and be faithful to this order, and who must also be known for their political, economic and social activities. Interior Minister Hashem Bahaghi said on state radio yesterday. Four of the 73 delegates will represent Christians, Jewish and Zoroastrian religious minorities.

Barred from the assembly or from voting in the elections are senior officials of the present government and officials of the deposed Shah's regime from 1963 until the February revolution. The minimum voting age will be 16.

Meanwhile, armed followers of a prominent ayatollah's son held a Syrian Arab Airlines plane and its passengers at gunpoint for three hours today at the Tehran airport until authorities allowed their leader to board the plane without a valid passport, Iranian state radio reported.

The radio said that the government allowed Abbas Gholam Mohammed Montazeri, son of Ayatollah Hossein-3li Montazeri, to leave with a friend, Asghar Jamali-Fard. Neither had valid travel documents.

Mr. Montazeri, said to be carrying an invalid Pakistani passport, and Mr. Jamali-Fard, yesterday tried to board a London-bound Pakistan International Airline plane last night but were barred. News agency reports said that an armed group of 12 men accompanying them then "attacked the runway and attempted to prevent the plane from taking off."

Top Level Recommendation

U.S. Said to Weigh Adding 1 or 2 Destroyers in Gulf

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP) — If recommendations for an increased military presence in the Middle East and Indian Ocean are approved as expected by President Carter, the three-ship U.S. force in the Gulf would add one or two destroyers and the number of regular U.S. task force deployments in the Indian Ocean would jump from three to four a year, administration officials report.

The recommendations followed secret meetings June 21 and 22 of the Cabinet-level Policy Review Committee, which reportedly agreed to initial increases in U.S. naval forces around the Gulf.

The recommendations would also mean that U.S. Air Force combat aircraft would hold more routine "demonstration" visits into Arab countries, and that a new emphasis would be put on military sales and high-level contacts with Oman and the smaller sheikhdoms of the Gulf, officials said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who chaired the June 21 meeting that focused on diplomatic policy options, is said to have strongly opposed any moves that could be seen as promoting U.S. military intervention in the area of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

But Mr. Vance reportedly joined Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, and others at the June 22 meeting, chaired by Mr. Brown, in agreeing point by point to the specific military increases worked out by the Defense Department.

Mr. Brown did not ask for approval of a new Middle East military command structure that would group U.S. defense training and

sales efforts in Arab countries under a senior officer stationed in the region, but that proposal is under study at the Pentagon. It is to be considered at a Policy Review Committee meeting in the Middle East. No date set for that meeting.

Also being worked up at the Pentagon are plans for the creation of a 110,000-man quick-response force that could intervene in the Gulf elsewhere in the Third World.

Although Mr. Brzezinski has reportedly been pushing for an "over the horizon" permanent U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean that could move quickly into the Arabian Sea, the idea of a new Fifth Fleet for the region has been dropped for the time being, according to U.S. sources.

The United States routinely keeps two destroyers and a flagship, the LaSalle, in the Gulf region operating out of the port of Bahrain. Pentagon officials said yesterday that a fourth ship has been stationed in the Gulf since June 6, but they termed this addition "temporary." They said they had no information on the report of a recommended permanent increase in the size of the force.

Opposition by Khaled

KUWAIT, July 1 (AP) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia yesterday condemned the idea of U.S. military intervention in the Gulf area to protect oil supplies to the United States.

"We believe any intervention would not achieve its purposes, but on the contrary would lead to further turmoil and unrest," King Khaled was quoted as saying in a newspaper interview.

U.S. Woman Back Home After Israel Prison Term

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI) — Terry Fleener, the woman from San Antonio, Texas, who was convicted of spying for Palestinian guerrillas and jailed in Israel for 20 months, arrived yesterday in New York and quickly left the airport with her father and a cordon of police.

Miss Fleener, 24, who has vowed to continue her work for Arab organizations, was arrested in October, 1977, at Ben Gurion Airport. A secret Israeli court convicted her of conspiracy to spy for Palestinian guerrillas and sentenced her to five years in prison.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asked Israel to reduce Miss Fleener's sentence during a recent trip and an Israeli parole board cut 10 months from her prison term, which already had been shortened to 2½ years.

Authorities leaked transcripts of the trial indicating that Miss Fleener admitted photographing Israeli cities and beachfront spots for guerrilla landings on a 1976 visit to Israel and giving the films to Palestinian guerrillas.

"I didn't want to do anything that could hurt or kill anybody," she was quoted in the transcripts as telling the court.

Testimony showed that Miss Fleener followed her Palesti-

nian border commander said that Soviet-made RPG-7 rocket launchers are being smuggled from Iraq to Arab separatists in the oil province of Khuzistan. Lt. Heshmatollah Azadi said that the lightweight anti-tank weapons, Kalashnikov automatic rifles and grenades were among large quantities of the mainly Soviet-made arms. He did not say how many of the RPG-7s were in circulation or whether Iranian security forces had captured any.

U.S. Woman Back Home After Israel Prison Term



Terry Fleener

Fleener followed her Palestinian boyfriend to the Middle East, said briefly at the American University in Beirut and worked as a secretary for Kuwait Airlines.

In a copyrighted story, the San Antonio Light quoted Miss Fleener as saying that she wanted to remain involved in the Palestinian movement "in the sense I want the United States to take a close look at what's happening in the Middle East."

The paper quoted her further as saying: "I was innocent. The charges against me were inaccurate. But I had to plead guilty."

Miss Fleener reportedly said that she "didn't do anything" when she was arrested. She said that Israeli authorities would not let her see U.S. Embassy officials until she signed a confession, which, she told the paper, was read to her in English but written in Hebrew.

3 Gulf States Raise Oil Price

KUWAIT, July 1 (Reuters) — Iran, Kuwait and Qatar pushed up their crude oil prices today following last week's decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise prices by an average 18 percent from July 1.

Iran increased the price of light crude to a maximum of \$24.42 a barrel. Kuwait today fixed its light crude at \$24.42 for a barrel of onshore crude.

Kuwait said the new price would be effective for two months. It said it is introducing a "system" of floating prices for oil sold under fixed term contracts, so that crude will fluctuate between \$22 and \$24 a barrel.

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STROLLING THE THAMES — Sir Ranulph Fiennes walks on the Thames River in London Friday, using special shoes for trekking ice in polar regions. He will lead the 1979-82 Transglobe Expedition that will attempt to circumnavigate the world by the polar route.

مكتبة الأهل



## In National Congress

## Peking Airs Rare Debate About Political Prisoners

By Linda Marhefs

HONG KONG, July 1 — In an extraordinary challenge to the Peking leadership, a Chinese university professor charged yesterday that the country's proposed criminal code could be misused to jail wall-paper critics of the regime and its dissidents.

Prof. Song Xing of Liaoning University, a delegate to the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, complained that the code's ban on "counterrevolutionary activities," as enacted in its present form, could lead to the creation of a new class of "political prisoners" in China.

What was even more unusual than Mr. Song's public challenge to the new code was that the Chinese news agency reported it. The agency said that his remarks touched off a full-fledged debate in the Congress on the question, "Are there political prisoners in China?"

Analysts here could not remember another occasion on which the existence of political prisoners had been brooked in the Communist Party-controlled press, although international organizations such as Amnesty International have estimated that there might be several hundred thousand Chinese imprisoned for dissident activities and other political offenses.

## Califano Visit

The news agency report may be part of a calculated effort to portray China as an open and more democratic society than in the past, and to enhance the stature of the Congress. It is usually dismissed outside China as a rubber-stamp legislature.

The debate came a day after Chinese officials told Joseph Califano Jr., the U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare, that the number of political prisoners in their jails was declining. On an unusual visit to the Shanghai city prison, Mr. Califano was told that the number of prisoners held for political offenses in the 2,600-inmate institution had dropped from 70 percent to 7 percent in the last 25 years. The Chinese call political offenders "reactionaries" or "counterrevolutionaries."

The Chinese news agency's account of the Congress debate never acknowledged that China has political prisoners, and made no reference to the 30 or so critics of the government who have been arrested since March for writing wall posters and publishing underground newspapers.

Mr. Song refrained from saying that there actually are po-

litical prisoners. But he said that the criminal code presented to the Congress last week "implies that there are," because it makes wall-paper writers and other critics subject to prosecution.

He objected specifically to a proposed statute that would require a jail sentence for "anyone making propaganda or using such things as counterrevolutionary posters to incite others to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat." Anyone jailed on so trivial a charge "should be regarded as belonging to the category of political prisoners," Mr. Song contended.

The news agency said that during the debate that followed, Mr. Song "recalled the days when [former Defense Minister] Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four' could label anyone a counterrevolutionary for criticizing their misdeeds." To prevent a recurrence of such abuses, he said, the Congress should make it clear that anyone with ideological objections to the leadership could not automatically be branded a counterrevolutionary and arrested.

The subject of counterrevolutionaries is controversial in China because that has generally been the catchall charge leveled by the authorities against their critics. The criminal code, part of a legal reform package placed before the Congress on Tuesday, tries for the first time in Chinese Communist history to define what constitutes a counterrevolutionary offense.

Although the news agency reported Mr. Song's arguments, its editors seemed dubious and sought to undercut him. His contentions were "rejected by several other deputies," the agency wrote. "They said there were no political prisoners in China because a person could be held as a counterrevolutionary only when he had committed a counterrevolutionary action."

Los Angeles Times

## Congress Session Closes

PEKING, July 1 (AP) — The second session of the fifth National Peoples Congress closed today after adopting codes of criminal and commercial law, free elections and laws making it possible to enter into joint ventures with foreigners.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the parliament's standing committee, said in a closing speech to the more than 3,000 deputies it had triumphantly accomplished all its tasks, including a decision to readjust the nation's economy for three years as a preliminary to an ambitious modernization drive.



AFTERMATH OF A TWISTER — The tornadoes that hit northern Iowa Friday reduced many buildings in the village of Manson to rubble. Three persons were killed in the storms.

## Rebels Gain, Somoza Seeks Israeli Arms

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 1

Sandinista guerrillas today bottled up national guardsmen in the key southern town of Rivas and prepared for a new assault on Managua. Meanwhile, President Anastasio Somoza, desperate for military hardware to stay in power, made overtures to Israel for arms.

A member of the Sandinista provisional government said the rebels plan to form a pincer movement to the north and south of Managua and attack the capital.

Residents of Rivas, 19 miles north of the Costa Rican border, were given guns and ammunition by guerrilla infiltrators and used them to push a detachment of 600 guardsmen into the town garrison. Military sources reported fighting today within 50 yards of the garrison.

The guardsmen are facing the Sandinista's main force, which invaded from Costa Rica two weeks ago. A guerrilla column that pulled out of eastern Managua under the pressure of guard bombing has regrouped in guerrilla-held Masaya, 16 miles south of here. The Sandinistas hope the southern column can break through and join the Masaya concentration in a final push on Managua.

"We're going to consolidate all the land between Masaya and the south," Moises Hassan, the only member of the rebel provisional government on Nicaraguan soil, said in Masaya. "We will isolate Managua from the south and the north and then attack."

Gen. Somoza, relying on the superior firepower of the guard, lately has been unable to buy material because of international repudiation of his regime; he was making overtures to Israel, which provided him with part of his present arsenal, political sources said. In 1948, Gen. Somoza's father, then president, provided Israel with arms to use against the British and Palestinians to create a homeland.

Gen. Somoza was also having difficulty convoking the nation's congress, which is dominated by his Liberal Party. Two attempts to bring the body into session have failed to produce quorums. Gen. Somoza radioed orders to guard commanders to track down Liberal congressmen in the provinces and helicopter them to Managua.

Lawrence Pezzullo, the new U.S. ambassador here, has met three times with Gen. Somoza to try to implement a peace plan. The U.S. plan calls for the general's resignation and departure and for the election of his successor by congress; the president-elect would resign and turn the government over to a council of prominent citizens.

But the Sandinista government, known as the Junta of National Reconstruction, rejected U.S. intervention, saying said that Washington's only role is to recognize the junta as the nation's legitimate rulers.

Friday, moderate Nicaraguan opposition groups rejected a United States move to replace Gen. Somoza with an interim government more conservative than the provisional junta named by the guerrillas two weeks ago.

After meeting with U.S. officials, spokesmen for both the Broad Opposition Front, a center-right coalition, and the Superior Council of the Private Sector reiterated their support for the rebel junta, saying they would not be willing to participate in a competing administration.

They also warned that any political solution giving a future governmental role to either the guard or Gen. Somoza's Liberal Party could prolong the current war.

At a press conference during a one-day Moscow stopover on his way back to Rome from the Tokyo summit meeting, Mr. Andreotti said that his meeting with that Kosygin also focused on energy.

Mr. Andreotti said he thought that Mr. Kosygin seemed "favorably disposed" to allowing Italy to purchase more oil and gas from the Russians, but that no decision was reached at the meeting.

## Italy Promises To Back SALT-2

MOSCOW, July 1 (AP) — Giulio Andreotti, the caretaker premier of Italy, said yesterday that he reassured Premier Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union that Italy and the rest of Western Europe will put "legitimate pressure" on the United States to obtain ratification of SALT-2.

At a press conference during a one-day Moscow stopover on his way back to Rome from the Tokyo summit meeting, Mr. Andreotti said that his meeting with that Kosygin also focused on energy.

Mr. Andreotti said he thought that Mr. Kosygin seemed "favorably disposed" to allowing Italy to purchase more oil and gas from the Russians, but that no decision was reached at the meeting.

## Obituaries

## Conn McCreary, Jockey, Won 2 Kentucky Derbies

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT) — Conn McCreary, 58, who as a jockey won more than 1,500 races during a 21-year career, including two victories in the Kentucky Derby, died last week of a heart attack in Ocala, Fla.

Mr. McCreary rode his first winner in 1939, but he did not attract major attention until he hit a hot streak during the 1941 meeting at Hialeah, Fla. For the remainder of his riding career, he had his ups and downs; reporters wrote almost as much about his slumps as his victories.

In 1954, Mr. McCreary got Penicup up from 13th place to win the Kentucky Derby. He also won the Preakness but lost the Belmont Stakes that year, failing in a bid for the Triple Crown.

"It looked like a cinch to take the Belmont," Mr. McCreary recalled 30 years later, "but then something named Bounding Home beat me by a half a length. I don't think he ever won another race."

Mr. McCreary's other Kentucky Derby victory came in 1951, when he came from 18th place aboard Count Turf.

## Able Front-Runner

Although the 4-foot-8-inch jockey built his reputation as a rider whose horses charged from behind, he was also an able front-runner. He was a fine judge of pace who could put a speed horse on the lead and keep him there.

One of his most famous front-running rides came aboard Miss Grillo in the 1947 Pimlico Cup, a 2½-mile event. Not satisfied merely to win by 40 lengths, Mr. McCreary came down the stretch standing in the stirrups, cap lifted, acknowledging the spectators with courtesy bows.

"That race started on the back side," Mr. McCreary recalled, "and we were fourth or fifth going past."

## Oil-Tanker Rupture Causes Spill in U.S.

PORT ELIZABETH, N.J., July 1 (UPI) — Two fuel tanks ruptured on a Liberian cargo ship as it was leaving here last night, spilling as much as 120,000 gallons of diesel fuel in the harbor, the Coast Guard said today. Officials feared the possibility of a "potential major oil spill."

The 648-foot container ship was leaving its anchorage when "she hit a rock below the water line," said a Coast Guard spokesman. "It sliced open two of her bottom fuel tanks on the port side."

the stands when I saw the time on the tote board, 55 or 56 seconds for the half. 'No way,' I said, and I dropped Miss Grillo's head and let her run by 'em. She must have opened 40 lengths right there. The last mile and a half, I'd look back and couldn't find the field. If I was on the back side, the field would still be in the stretch. I think we had 70 lengths at one point."

## Left Home

Born in St. Louis in 1921, Mr. McCreary left home as a teen-ager to make his fortune at the race track. In his pocket was a bus ticket to Lexington, Ky., that his mother had given him, and pinned inside his jacket was a note assuring him whom it might concern that her son had permission to travel.

He was hiking out of Lexington to hunt for jobs on the bluegrass farms surrounding the city he was picked up by Steve Judge, a celebrated trainer. Mr. McCreary went to work for him that day and never left riding.

In 1974, Mr. McCreary became the 49th jockey to be elected to



Conn McCreary in 1960

the racing hall of fame in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Mr. McCreary got word of his election at Calder Park in Miami, where he had a job in the press box.

Mr. McCreary also trained horses. Complementing his gift with horses was a flair for the dramatic, and he often put all his talents on display in the Jockey Guild shows.

## British Reporter Beaten, Interrogated in Pakistan

LONDON, July 1 (AP) — A reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. and the London Financial Times was beaten up on a street in Islamabad Friday, apparently while investigating a report that Pakistan is developing a nuclear bomb, the BBC said yesterday.

The reporter, Chris Sherwell, said in a voice report telephoned from the Pakistani capital to BBC headquarters in London that he was attacked at 12:45 p.m. by "seven or eight obviously experienced thugs."

He said he needed medical treatment for his injuries, which included facial cuts, bruises on the back and stomach, and cuts and blisters on the feet.

Earlier in the week, the French Embassy in Islamabad reported that its ambassador and a colleague were attacked while on a sightseeing visit near a nuclear research station outside the city.

making a distress call to the British Embassy, he said.

"My notebook and three address books had been taken, along with about 700 rupees (about \$70)," Mr. Sherwell said. "I believe I can identify at least four of the men who attacked me."

He said he needed medical treatment for his injuries, which included facial cuts, bruises on the back and stomach, and cuts and blisters on the feet.

Earlier in the week, the French Embassy in Islamabad reported that its ambassador and a colleague were attacked while on a sightseeing visit near a nuclear research station outside the city.

## New Caledonia Elects Pro-French Assembly

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, July 1 (UPI) — Pro-French forces here today won 22 of the 36 seats in the Territorial Assembly, assuring French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a warm welcome when he visits the tiny, mineral-rich island July 17. A socialist group advocating independence from France won 14 seats.

# The Fiat 131 drives better than any other mid-range luxury class saloon on the road.

## We can't prove this, but you can.



for a test "look and feel."

Look at the gorgeous interior, the rich leather cloth or the plush velour seat coverings, door trims and roof linings.

See the exquisite designing of the instrument cluster, the

one-spoke steering wheel, the central console. And feel the new recontoured seats, the foam armrests on the doors and bouclé carpeting on the floor.

Also, listen to the Fiat 131. We've reduced the amount of interior noise by 4 decibels, which amounts to a reduction of more than 50% in perceivable noise.

And some things you can't see, hear or feel include better corrosion protection, an improved electrical system, and better fuel consumption.

All in all, the Fiat 131 is one incredible car. Drive one and you'll prove all this for yourself. And maybe some things we haven't even thought of yet. **FIAT**



Take a Fiat 131 for a little test drive.

Head out over the Swiss Alps, in the middle of the winter, at top speed. Breeze over the entire course of the Tour de France within record time. Negotiate the back roads of Sicily as fast and as expertly as humanly possible.

That's exactly what the Fiat 131 Abarth did in the rallies last year

on its way to winning the World Rally Championship (for the second year in a row).

And the Fiat 131 Abarth is a close relative of the Fiat 131 Mirafiori.

So, in terms of drivability, the Fiat 131 line, including the Mirafiori, the Supermirafiori, the Racing\*, and the Diesel, come with some pretty credible credentials.

As for luxury, take a Fiat 131

\*In some countries, also known as the 131 Sport.







By William Ellington

### Loan Demand Rising

Bankers looking for higher short-term interest rates in the near future say that corporate loan demand is rising because of accelerating inflation. They add that interest rates typically continue to rise as a recession sets in because

Among the straight debt offerings of the week, a \$100-million, seven-year note issue of Continental Group Overseas Finance at par bearing 9.625 percent fell to 98.16, from the issue price of par. 98.62, from the issue price of par. A \$100-million, five-year note issue of Warner Lambert International dropped to 97.75-98 from the issue price of 99.25. GTE Finance's \$50-million, 10-year bonds at par bearing 9.75 percent declined to 97.75. A \$50-million, seven-year note issue of Carter Hawley Hale Overseas Finance at par bearing 9.75 percent had not started trading, but dealers were expecting an opening level of 98.95.

By Vartanig G. Vartan

of having their notes redeemed at par in 1986 or every two years thereafter. Priced at par, the notes bear quarterly interest at 0.25 points above the average of the bid and offer rate for three-month interbank Eurodollar deposits, subject to a minimum interest rate of 5.25 percent.

**By Sue Shellenbarger**

Traders' attention turned from anticipated crop shortfalls in the Soviet Union and East European nations, the principal cause of the recent rally, although reports of dry

The anti-discrimination debarment order, signed by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, accused

Mr. Ewald said the women do not want to deny business to Uniroyal, which is regarded by financial experts as financially shaky, but feel entitled to relief, including roughly \$18 million in back pay, reinstatement, pension restitution and anti-discrimination job protections for the future.

On the New York Cocoa Exchange, cocoa futures rose 3.6 cents a pound amid continued political unrest in Ghana, an important producing nation.

By Helen Dewar

The anti-discrimination debarment order, signed by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, accused

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On the New York Cocoa Exchange, cocoa futures rose 3.6 cents a pound amid continued political unrest in Ghana, an important producing nation.

Sales in	Net	Sales in
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**Approximately 97% of the outstanding Common Stock of**

*has been acquired by*

an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Life Insurance Company of Georgia in this transaction.

 **DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.**

## 10% Guaranteed Notes due 1984

**Guaranteed by**

**Orion Bank Limited**

**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.      Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated**  
**Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited      S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**  
**Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**

Allgemeine Bank Nederland N.V.  
 Allgemeine F. & C. Co. Limited  
 American Express Bank  
     International Group  
 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
 Andros Bank A/S  
 Bache Haley Spang Shields Incorporated  
 Banca Commerciale Italiana  
 Banca del Gottardo  
 Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
 Banco di Roma  
 Bankers Trust International Limited  
 Bank Gutwiler, Kurz, Bursinger (Overseas)  
     Limited  
 Bank Heuss & Cie AG  
 Bank Julius Baer International Limited  
 Bank Leu International Ltd.  
 Bank Mees & Hope NV  
 Bank of America International N.V.  
 Bank of America International Limited  
 Bank of Baroda  
 Banque de la Société Financière Européenne  
 SFE Group  
 Banque l'Indochine et de Sues  
 Banque de l'Union Européenne  
 Banque de Neuchâtes, Schlumberger, Mallet  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
 Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur  
 Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.  
 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
 Banque Louis-Dreyfus  
 Banque Nationale de Paris  
 Banque Rothschild  
 Banco de Worms  
 Barclays Bank International Limited  
 Baring Brothers & Co. Limited  
 Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank  
 Bayerische Landeskredit Girozentrale  
 Bayerische Vereinsbank  
 Berlin-Worms  
 Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
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 Crédit Commercial de France  
 Crédit du Nord  
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 Crédit Lyonnais et Commercial  
 Credit Lyonnais  
 Credit Suisse First Boston Limited  
 Credito Italiano  
 Daiwa Europe N.V.  
 Richard & W. & Co. Bankiers  
     vormals Hans W. Petersen  
 Dean Witter Reynolds International  
 Delbrück & Co.  
 Des Dames Bank of 1871 Aktieselskab  
 Den norske Creditbank  
 Deutsche Girozentrale  
     —Deutsche Kommunalbank—  
 Dewaway & Associates International S.C.S.  
 D.P. Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
 Dillon, Read & Roberts Corporation  
 Dominion Securities Limited  
 Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
 Dresdner Bankhaus Lambert Incorporated  
 Effektenkassa-Werbung Aktiengesellschaft  
 EFG S.p.A.  
 Eurobank S.p.A.  
 Eurobankiellare S.p.A.  
 First Chicago Limited  
 Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
 F. van Lathout, Baanen NV  
 Gefina International Limited  
 Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Vienna  
 Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
 Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen  
     Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft  
 Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
 Greenstiehl Incorporated  
 Groupement des Banques Privés Genevois  
 Hamfords Bank Limited  
 Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.  
 Hessische Landesbank—Girozentrale—  
 Hill Samuel & Co., Limited  
 S. F. Hittoria & Co. N.V.  
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 Jardine Fenech & Company Limited  
 Kassella-Oeske-Pankki  
 Kidder, Peabody International  
 Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
 Kreditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe  
 Kuhn Loeb & Lehman Brothers International  
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 Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.  
 Österreichische Länderbank AG  
 Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis, Securities Ltd.  
 Peterbroeck, Van Campenhou, Kempen S.A.  
 Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.  
 Postbank  
 Privatbankendirektion, PKBanken  
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 Richardson Securities of Canada (U.K.)  
     Limited  
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 J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
 Standvassens Enskilda Banken  
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 Société Générale  
 Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque  
 Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
 Sparbankernas Bank  
 Svenska Handelsbanken  
 Svenska Turndoll & Co.  
 Swindon Finance International  
 Swenska Handelsbanken  
 Union Bank of Finland Limited  
 Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken  
 Vereins- und Wechselbank Aktiengesellschaft  
 J. Votawohl & Co.  
 Waseda Asia Limited  
 Wood Gorton Limited  
 Yaguchi International (Europe) Limited

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## Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 7)					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg				
Comdus 1.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 1.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 1.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 1.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 1.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 2.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 2.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 2.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 2.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 2.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 3.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
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Comdus 3.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 3.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 3.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 4.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 4.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 4.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 4.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 4.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
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Comdus 5.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
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Comdus 5.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 5.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
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Comdus 6.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 6.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 6.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 6.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 7.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 7.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 7.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 7.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 7.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
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Comdus 8.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 8.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 8.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 8.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.05	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 9.10	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.15	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.20	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.25	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.30	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 9.35	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.40	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.45	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.50	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.55	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 9.60	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.65	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.70	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.75	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.80	47 27 27	27	27	27
Comdus 9.85	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.90	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 9.95	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 10.00	47 27 27	27	27	27	Comdus 10.05	47 27 27	27	27	27

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## NEW ISSUE

30th May, 1979



# NITTO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(Nitto Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

U.S. \$20,000,000

6 per cent. Convertible Bonds 1994

Nomura Europe N.V.

Société Générale de Banque Morgan Stanley International J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co. S.A. Limited Limited Limited

Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. American Express Bank International Group

A. E. Ames &amp; Co. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Européenne de Tokyo Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Louis-Dreyfus Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg Banque Rothschild Banque de l'Union Européenne

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Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse Citicorp International Group Commerzbank Compagnie Montégasse de Banque

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Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd. Daiwa Europe N.V. Den norske Creditbank

Deutsche Girozentrale Deutsche Kommunalbank The Development Bank of Singapore Dewas &amp; Associates International S.A.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Drexel Burnham Lambert Fuji International Finance Robert Fleming &amp; Co. Limited

Gefina International Ltd. Goldman Sachs International Corp. Hesseische Landesbank Hill Samuel &amp; Co. Limited

E. F. Hutton &amp; Co. N.V. IBI International International Credit Alliance, Limited Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Jardine Fleming &amp; Co. Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Kleinwort, Benson Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Kuwait, Financial Center, S.A.K. Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &amp; Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K. Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K. Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Lazard Brothers &amp; Co. Lloyds Bank International Manufacturers Hanover Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co. Limited

Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. Mitsui Finance Europe Samuel Montagu &amp; Co. Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co. Limited

Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V. Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. New Japan Securities Europe Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited

Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. Sal. Oppenheim Jr. &amp; Cie. Orion Bank Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. Limited

Pierston, Halding &amp; Pierson N.V. PKBanken Postpankki Privatbanken Aktieselskab Rothschild Bank AG

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons Salomon Brothers International Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. Schroders &amp; Chartered Limited

Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co. Incorporated

Société Générale Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque Strauss, Turnbull &amp; Co. Sumitomo Finance International

Svenska Handelsbanken The Taiyo Kobe Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited

Trident International Finance Trinkaus &amp; Burkhart Verleysen &amp; Westbank Aktiengesellschaft Vickers, de Costa International Limited

Wako Securities Company Limited S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd. Wardley Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Wood Gundy Limited Yamaichi International (Europe) Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

U.S. \$75,000,000

9 1/2 Bonds due 1989

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &amp; Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co. International Limited

Citicorp International Bank Limited

Gulf International Bank B.S.C.

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)

Alabi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
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هكذا من الاول

dealt him to the Brooklyn Dodgers. But the Yankees kept the best—Gordon, Keller, Chandler (with a .717 winning percentage) has maintained a career record for Yankees pitchers; Donald (who was a Yaracoe scout) later recommended Gus Guidry, Salvo, Roror and Babe Dahlgren, who succeeded Lou Gehrig at first base on May 4, 1939, after the Iron Horse had played in 2,130 consecutive games.

**A Bit of Privacy**

"I remember Lou taking the line up card up to the plate that day," Dahlgren said. "When he came back to the dugout he went over to the water fountain and took a drink. He started to cry and Johnny Murphy tossed a towel over his head and he was there with a towel on his head, taking the long drink 'til I've seen some anybody take."

For the reunion Dahlgren arrived from California with his two sons and two grandsons. "The trip," Dahlgren said, "will help them understand how important it is to me." And the sons will help others understand how important minor league baseball used to be.

There hasn't been minor league baseball in Newark since 1949, but old timers there talk about the '31 Bears as if that season were still on. That year the Bears also won the Little World Series against the Columbus Red Birds, then the St. Louis Cardinals (a "No. 1" ironically, Columbus is the Yankees' top farm team).

"We each got a \$700 share for winning the World Series," Jimmy Gleason remembered.

For the reunion Dahlgren and his sons arrived from California with his twin sons and two grandsons. The reunion was a highlight and "I hope they all understand how important this is to me." And the reunion will help others understand how important minor league baseball is to be.

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On Page 13		
Cans Foods 64-80	77.50	98.25
Euroflima 54-79	99.00	100.00
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Asian 64-67	87.50	89.50
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Gr. Eur. 7-87	88.00	90.00
Denmark 6-87	89.00	91.00
Gr. Mer-Ital. 6-87	85.00	87.00
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 Luxembour, Société Anonymie, 2  
 July 13th, 1979, at 10 a.m. with

**ANDA**

quorum is required for the status quo will be taken at the majority of the meeting with the restriction self nor by proxy can vote for a th of the outstanding shares or two seated at the meeting.

of July 13th, 1979, the owners of the ship have five clear days before the Fund.

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## Gullikson Upsets McEnroe As Borg, Connors Advance

LONDON, July 1 (IHT) — In the biggest upset of the Wimbledon tennis championships, John McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, was defeated, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, yesterday by Tim Gullikson, seeded 15th, on the same outside court on which Vitas Gerulaitis, Arthur Ashe and Sue Barker fell earlier in the week.

The loss was a tremendous disappointment for McEnroe, who surprised the Wimbledon crowd two years ago when, at age 18, he defeated Sandy Mayer and Phil Dent before succumbing to Jimmy Connors in the semifinals. Last year, although he lost in the first round at Wimbledon, he reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open.

"It hasn't really hit me yet," he said a few minutes after the fourth-round match. "You must give Tim credit. He played a smart match."

At 2-2 in the second set, Gullikson won eight straight games to take that set and go ahead, 4-0. In the third, McEnroe took the next

three games, and down 3-5, served and saved match point. Then, at 4-5, he saved another at deuce. But moments later his backhand shot went into the net and the match was over.

"He just played better than I did," McEnroe said. "The guy beared down on me and never let up."

When asked if he was having trouble with his serve, he quipped: "Either that or they're doing a hell of a lot better returning. Every player here has returned well against me."

McEnroe said that he did not know how to prepare in the cold weather, which plagued Wimbledon during most of the first week.

"I haven't been through this enough to know what the right thing to do is," he said, "whether to stretch after a match or what. I just don't know."

### Brother Helps

Gullikson called the victory the biggest of his career, and attributed much of his success to some advice from his twin brother, Tom, a left-hander whom McEnroe defeated on Friday.

"Tom didn't tell me to go out and get revenge," he said. "But we talked. We both thought I should serve more to his forehand because he makes a few more errors off his forehand."

"Looking across the net he seemed unsettled, like there were things on his mind. Everybody labels him as a bad boy but he really isn't. He's a good player but there are a lot of good players and he's going to get beat sometimes."

In the quarterfinals, Gullikson will meet Roscoe Tanner, the No. 5 seed, who defeated Jose-Luis Clerc, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

In other matches, Bjorn Borg needed four sets to eliminate Brian Teacher, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5. He has

now won 25 consecutive matches at Wimbledon, starting with his first match in 1976. Borg will face Tom Okker, who defeated Gene Mayer, 7-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Jimmy Connors beat Mark Cox, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, and will meet Bill Scanlon, who eliminated Brad Drewett, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

Also advancing were Adriano Panatta, 7-6, 6-3, 7-6, over Sandy Mayer and Pat Dupre, who defeated Bob Lutz, 3-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.

The top eight women seeds have all reached the quarterfinals. Martina Navratilova, the defending champion, ran into some trouble with Greer Stevens before winning a difficult match, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3. Navratilova said she played with a cold, sore throat and a pulled leg muscle.

"I got lucky," she said. "I almost lost it and I'm glad I got through it." She will meet Diane Fromholtz, who defeated Betty Stove, 7-6, 7-6.

Chris Evert Lloyd ousted Laura DuPont in 50 minutes, 6-2, 6-1.

"I'm pretty pleased with the way Wimbledon is going," Evert said. "Though it's hard to tell. Are the matches more exciting? Do the fans mean I'm not playing well? I don't know whether it's better to have easy or tough matches early on but I'm getting better with each match. It was not a great match to lose and my opponent was not a big threat."

Evert's next opponent is Wendy Turnbull, whom she soundly defeated in the final of the French Open last month. Turnbull gained the quarterfinals at Wimbledon with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Kerry Reid.

Billie Jean King beat Hana Mandlikova, 6-4, 6-3, to set up a first meeting with Tracy Austin, who eliminated Virginia Ruzici, 6-2, 6-4.

And Evonne Cawley beat Kathy Jordan, 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, sending her against Virginia Wade, the 1977 champion, who defeated Debbie Jevans, 6-1, 6-2.

— NICK STOUT



Billie Jean King in action during her victory over Hana Mandlikova.

## The Old Lady Takes On the Kid

By Nick Stout

LONDON, July 1 (IHT) — Soon after Billie Jean King defeated Hana Mandlikova yesterday to reach the quarterfinals of the women's singles competition at Wimbledon, someone reminded her that Tracy Austin, her next opponent, had yet to be born when King, now 35, won her first Wimbledon title in 1961.

She smiled because the fact represented a tennis victory of a different kind for her.

"You must remember," she said, "how important it is to me for women tennis players to have finally gotten the depth that we dreamed of 10 years ago: to have a tournament each week that a woman could make a living at. All these kids are the direct relationship to what we did years ago when we started the Virginia Slims circuit. The youngsters kept hearing about us and increasing their expectations. Personally, it makes me very happy to see it."

### One Last Goal

It is ironic that the culmination of her crusade for the advancement of women's tennis may deprive her of a final ambition: to win a 20th Wimbledon championship.

To reach the quarterfinals, King defeated Mandlikova, a talented 17-year-old Czechoslovak, 6-4, 6-3. But few expect her to overcome Austin, who will not be 17 until December.

"I'd have to put my money on Tracy," Chris Evert Lloyd said confidently when asked to predict the winner. "Billie always does a little something extra when Wimbledon comes around, but Tracy's better right now."

The remark was telling. Just two years ago Austin walked onto center court for the first time. Her opponent, Evert, was at her side and the Duke of Kent was in the royal box. Not knowing what formalities were required with royalty in the crowd, Austin asked for advice.

"What am I supposed to do?" she said to Evert.

"Just watch me," Evert replied, "and turn around and curtsy when I do."

The photographers overheard the conversation and asked Evert to take Austin's arm, which she did. Austin was 14 then.

The situation has changed. Austin, who first watched King in action in the famous battle of the

sees against Bobby Riggs in 1973, is ready for the challenge.

"I have a lot more confidence this year," she said. "The pressure doesn't bother me. Sure, I get nervous, but everybody does. It's normal. I want to play Billie. She always said she would retire and I didn't know if I'd ever get a chance to play her."

When reminded that King has a way of intimidating her opponents with her powerful cross-court glare, Austin said convincingly: "She's not going to intimidate me. I'm ready for her."

### Alongside Navratilova

Since King won that first title in 1961, when she and Karen Hantze defeated Margaret Smith (later Margaret Court) and Jan Lehane for the women's doubles title, she has accumulated 19 championships: six singles titles, nine doubles and four mixed doubles. A 20th title would be a record and the prospect is good this year despite the challenge from Austin.

She and Martina Navratilova, the defending singles champion, are seeded No. 1 to take the doubles crown. And with Ben Testerman, a 17-year-old American, she has reached the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles. But it is in singles where she has achieved her greatest fame at Wimbledon, first defeating Maria Bueno for the championship in 1969 and then beating Ann Haydon Jones in 1972. Judy Tegart in 1968, Evonne Goolagong in 1972, Chris Evert in 1973 and Goolagong again in 1975.

King retired from singles play after winning the 1975 title, skipping the tournament in 1976. But she was back for the Wimbledon centenary in 1977 and again the next year, each time going down to Evert in the quarterfinals.

"I think there are five or six of us who could win this year," said King, who planned to use the off-day today to rest and prepare her game plan against Austin. "It depends on who can produce under pressure, who can adapt to tough conditions when things aren't going well or to sustain that momentum when they are going well. I feel I am hitting the ball well and a couple of backhand crosscourt shots really felt good against Hana. I'm playing as well as I have since 1975."

When asked why she ever bothered to retire, King could only admit the obvious:

"I'm tired of hearing about that," she snapped. "I enjoy playing. The most fun for me is still to run and jump and hit the ball. I really love just being here."



Jean-Pierre Jabouille looking at the camera after his victory in the Grand Prix de France.

## Jabouille Captures Grand Prix

By Nick Stout

FRANCE, July 1 (AP) — Jean-Pierre Jabouille won the Grand Prix de France today to capture his first Formula One racing victory in two years.

Jabouille, a Frenchman, drove a Renault to victory, the first for the turbocharged Renault since the only turbo-

charged Renault to win the Grand Prix de France in 1980.

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## Hinault Keeps Bicycle Lead

By Nick Stout

FRANCE, July 1 (AP) — The Raleigh team today won the fourth stage of the Tour de France cycling race, an 86-kilometer team race against the clock from Capbreton to Bordeaux.

The Jumbo team took second place, 22 seconds behind the favored Raleigh team. The Peugeot team was third, one minute 11 seconds behind the winners.

Behind Hinault, the defending champion in the monthlong road race, retained the yellow jersey as the overall leader, with Joop Zoetemelk second, 12 seconds back.

Hinault won yesterday's stage through the Pyrenees into Pau in a blanket finish and his Gitanes team was fifth today, with Zoetemelk's Mercier team fourth.

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tyrell and Clay Regazzoni, sixth in the second Williams.

Jody Scheckter, forced to make a tire change while placed fifth in his Ferrari, finished seventh and out of the points, but retained his leadership in the world championship standings with 30 points.

Villeneuve moved up to second spot, with 26 points, ahead of Jacques Laffite, who has 24. Laffite's Ligier was off-form and he finished eighth.

Transactions

FOOTBALL

DEVELOPMENTAL LEAGUE

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